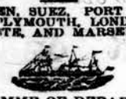
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,799 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
—ASSAM	3038	500	J. P Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th ,,
M BENGAL	4503	800	W. R. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
—GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hazelwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4126	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. E. Darnell	19th ,,
—SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	557	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	30th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	14th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	650	28th Sept.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th ,,
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500 550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th Sept., 1886.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th September 1886, at 5 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surg.-Major,
Hon. Secretary.

20th September, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.

(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.

MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES, (equal in quality to samples which will be shown on application to the Secretaries and Treasurers) for the Company's Factories at Khamgaum, Oomrawuttee, Akote and Wudwan, during the ensuing season. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders to be made in writing to

GADDUM, BYTHELL and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
7, Church Gate St.

Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1886.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (sixty) per share (free of Income Tax) eing at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 21th instant to the shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator-General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALFRED LITTLEWOOD, late of the Firm of Messrs. W. C. Smith and Co., Painters, House Decorators, &c., Bombay.

DORABJEE DADABHOY KIKA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.

PETER VANDERHIDE, late of Bombay, Eurasian Inhabitant.

CHARLES ASHBY BATES, late Railway Platform Inspector, Khandwa.

EDWARD RICHARDS, late Tunnelman in the employ of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

JAMES DAWSON, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland and late of Chindwara, Central Provinces.

HENRY ALFRED LEWIS, late Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department.

WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE, late of Heathfield, Upper Tulse Hill, in the County of Surrey and of No. 14, Sherborne Lane, in the City of London, Engraver and Printer.

FRANCIS CORBET SINGLETON, C. B., late Colonel, 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 18th September 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 27th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21th September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS. GUNPOWDER.
CAPS. SHOT, ordinary and chilled.
CARTRIDGES. WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES. HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS. MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILK, and LAURENCE'S CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED

"DENIZENS OF THE JUNGLE."

A Series of Sketches of
WILD ANIMALS,
Illustrating their form and natural attitude, with Letterpress description of each plate.

BY R. A. STERNDALE, F R. G. S., F. Z. S., Author of "Natural History of the Mammalia of India," "Seonee," &c., Oblong Folio.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I.—Denizens of the Jungles. Aborigines—Deer—Monkeys.
II.—"On the Watch," Tiger.
III.—"Not so Fast Asleep as he Looks." Panther—Monkeys.
IV.—"Waiting for Father." Black Bears of the Plains.
V.—"Rival Monarchs." Tiger and Elephant.
VI.—"Hors de Combat." Indian Wild Boar and Tiger.
VII.—"A Race for Life." Blue Bull and Wild Dogs.
VIII.—"Meaning Mischief." The Gaur—Indian Bison.
IX.—"More than His Match." Buffalo and Rhinoceros.
X.—"A Critical Moment." Spotted Deer and Leopard.
XI.—"Hard Hit." The Sambur.
XII.—"Mountain Monarchs." Marco Polo's Sheep.

Price Rs. 10; postage Rs. 1-12, or by V. P. P. Rs. 2.

THACKER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.—Arrival of fresh batch of ARAB HORSES per s. s. HENRY BALCKOO, at Mr. Cooverjee Ardeseer's Commission Stable, Bhendi Bazar, amongst them are good Racers, Chargers, and best Ponies. An early inspection is solicited.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the Viramgam Municipality. An L. C. E. preferred. Pay, Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80. Apply to PRESIDENT, Viramgam Municipality, before 1st October.

જીભાઇ કેવલદાસ સહી,
Chairman.

Viramgam Municipal Office, 20th September, 1886.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, 1886, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1886.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th to 25th instant, both days inclusive.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886; and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect Directors in place of Messrs. R. Gilbert and James Moore who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 10th October, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 14th September, 1886.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Saturday, the 25th September, 1886, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors, Report, and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1886.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To approve the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Kursandas Vulubhdas and Mr. Goculdas Devji as Directors of the Company.
IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company wil be closed from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ.
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th September, 1886.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1, per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2	,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3	,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS,

PACKED AND FORWARDED

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Contracts undertaken to supply Banquets, Picnic Parties, and large Dinners with every description of fresh provisions and English Stores Wines, &c.

DAILY BAZAAR.

Purveying to local constituents daily 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.

W. J. ESSAI, Secretary and Manager.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,

PAINT, VARNISH JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,

7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL;
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,

Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

5, MEADOWSTREET, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18	0 Cash.
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12 ,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 18	0 ,,
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	12 ,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
	Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,, 23	0 ,,
	Per case of 8 dozen pints	,, 32	0 ,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4 ,,
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0 ,,
	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0 ,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
	Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60	0 ,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
	Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17	4 ,,
	Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24	0 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED. ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for	23	each 3
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	28	3 for 23
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for	32	each 9
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for	36	3 for 25
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest design	6 for	30	each 9
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for	36	3 for 25
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each	3	each 9
	3 for	23	3 for 25
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each	9	each 9
	3 for	25	3 for 25
SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each	9-8	each 12-8
	3 for	28	3 for 36
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each	9	
	3 for	25	
SPUN SILK, soft Twilled Cream Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each	12-8	
	3 for	36	

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT MAKERS. } BOMBAY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC,

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8. Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, in HONOR of the ARRIVAL in India of their ROYAL HIGHNESSES the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

WANTED, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, for six months, from 1st October next. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

THE MAIDEN LINER s. s. EUROPA, has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and GLASGOW, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

M. M. MODY & CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum (free of Indian Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th June, 1886, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October 1886, to the Proprietors whose names stand on the Register on the 1st proximo, on production of the share certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO., Ld.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chh. State Railway up to 2 p. m. of 25th October 1886, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

Forms of Tender, condition of contract, and list of stores to be supplied can be had on application to the store-keeper of the line or undersigned on payment of rupee one.

Tenders should be marked thus—Tenders for supply of stores.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept lowest or any Tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager,
Nagpur and Chh. State Railway.

Nagpur, 22nd September 1886.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of PANACHAND CHATURBHUJ SHA, DAMODHER CHATURBHUJ SHA, and JUGJIWAN CHATURBHUJ SHA, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD WEDNESDAY, in the month of October next, is appointed for a further hearing in the above matter for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT.—Dated this 22nd day of September, 1886.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, 23rd September 1886.

WANKLYN'S WATER SETS,
Arranged for the use of Medical Officers of Health in the analysis of water.
The set complete, Rs. 175.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAP SETS
OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.
Arranged according to the Directions of Prof. Stöckhardt.
Price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
WINE & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON'S
PARISIAN
HAIR-DOUCHE.

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.

Try a bottle. Try a bottle.

Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6 per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 ,, 9 ,, 6 ,, notice of withdrawal.
5½
5
4½

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

WANTED—An experienced NURSE to take charge of an infant.—Address Mrs. H. R. COOKE, Satara.

ICES, Wines and Spirits and Mocha Coffee of the best quality to be had only at the Vienna Confectionery, 25, Church-gate Street.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. L. Greaves' Valuable Household Furniture, made to order, Harmonium, &c., at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church.

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Mahim on the sea-shore, near Seth Dinshaw Petit's Dyeing Mill. For particulars apply to Luckmeedass Maneckjee, Bombay Cloth Market.

FOR SALE—Owner going Home—Handsome Cab, English built, in excellent order, Rs. 100. Rifle. D. B. C. F. 12 bore by Holland, in good order, Rs. 125. Apply "F.," Bombay Club.

TO LET—A Very Large and Commodious Godown at Tamarind Lane, Fort, now under occupation of Messrs. Phillips and Co., from 1st proximo—Apply for rent and particulars to Mr. Sorabji Hormosji Bottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

BEFORE BUYING your useful and fancy ARTICLES, please enquire prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SOFT FRENCH FELT TERAI-HATS, Rs. 8 (usually sold in Bombay at 13-8) in Navy Blue, Brown and Slate Color.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, Church-gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

TWO GRADUATES are REQUIRED in the Baroda College, one to Lecture in Biology and the other in Chemistry. Address with full particulars, "PRINCIPAL," Baroda College.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Just unpacked a large assortment of fancy and useful ARTICLES, at very moderate rates. Inspection solicited, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate Street.

BAMBOO and BEAD CHICKS—Flower and Bird pattern—just arrived from Japan. Gentlemen enquiring, please make note—IBRAHIM ADAMALLI, China Bazar, Meadows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED FANCY TWEEDS, very cheap, Rs. 14-8 to Rs. 25 for a suit of sack coat and trowsers. An accurate fit is guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., corner of Hummum and Meadows-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—HAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 3' to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.—WANTED CLERKS for selling Ice at Company's Branch Depôts. Guarantee required.—SADANAND BALKRISHNA & Co., Secretaries and Agents.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 28 each; for two Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNESS desires a Mofussil engagement; teach or undertake care of children. Age about 32, but under eight years old; or, as companion to a lady.—Address "M. D.," care of Lady Clements-Smith, Colombo.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Rampart-row, Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

LADIES' BEAUTIFUL FANS, IN ALL COLOURS. Ladies' Companions, Portmonnaies, Purses, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4,5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of the Public that the practice usually observed among the Native and European Merchants of the present day is that whenever a transaction in Seed, Wheat, and Cotton is brought about by brokers, they afterwards send a contract note under their signature to the Vendor and Purchaser, which will not be observed by me, the undersigned, from this day. The contract for such transaction will be signed by me, and such contracts without my signature will not be binding upon me.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

મામરાજ રામભગત.
i. e., MUMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase, whether in one lot or separate, of the cotton presses belonging to the abovenamed Company, situated at Akola and Ahmednuggur.

Sealed Tenders for the above will be received at the Company's offices, No. 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1886.

The shareholders and proprietors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
p. p., HARVEY & Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA,
Secretaries & Agents, The Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.

Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Circle forests for the season 1886-87, which is estimated at :—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum Taluka	1,700
Total..	5,700

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,000
Central Division of Kanara	310
Southern Division of Kanara	2,120
Total..	4,430

Khandies of 560 lbs each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop, if delivered at the Depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 10 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawar Bunders will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 8 for the former and Rs. 10 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 12th of October, 1886.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forest, S. C.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Camp Poona, 4th September, 1886.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 37 8 „ „ 40 8 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c, IN MEADOW STREET, FORT, ON THE TOP FLOOR OF MR. NANCEEBHOY KHARAZ'S SHOP.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Theodore Knaust, on the abovementioned place, sale to commence at 1 p. m. as follows, viz., black and teak-wood furniture, consisting of round tables, clothes-press, chairs, screens, bookcase, chest of drawers, writing, wash-hand, dressing and dining tables, lamps, pictures, carpets, opera glasses, sundry articles, cooking utensils, wearing apparels, &c., and a valuable collection of German and English books, &c.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

27 boxes claret in pints and quarts.
10 „ German beer in pints and quarts.
5 „ orange colour.
1 „ orsidue.
2 „ very handsome flower vases and baskets of gilt and painted Bohemian glass.
1 case saffron.
4 „ aromatic eau-de-cologne.
5 „ Madras border dhooties.
2 „ coloured prints.
1 „ white doria.
1 „ coloured silk satin.
5 „ yellow stripe cloth.
3 „ grey shirtings.

An invoice of cricketing goods just landed ex s.s. Verona consisting of cane bats, leg guards, gloves, stumps, tops, balls, score books, law books, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s goods station at Carnac Bridge—

350 bags of cleaned grain sweepings.
160 bags slightly damaged grain.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 25th September 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 400 of 1885.

THE NEW FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
LUKHUMSEY LALJEE AND OTHERS ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Edward Vander Straaten, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit, by order of the Court, dated the 21st day of December 1885, and pursuant to the decree made in the said suit by the said Court, on the 8th day of April, 1886, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on this day, Saturday the 25th, and on the 29th of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises the following properties unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private contract.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th September.

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, situate on the west side of the Doongry Cooly Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513, and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626, and the premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1270, and street No. 148-150, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagon, on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jeewraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly or now of Goculdas Thakersey and Dewcurh Bhajam, on or towards the north by the house formerly or now of Purbhat Ludha, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Kessowjee Naik, and containing by admeasurement 2,277 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of monthly tenants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

All that messuage or dwelling houses standing on the fazendari ground, situate, lying and being at Jail Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the south side of the Jail Road, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under street No. 1-3, ward No. 3421, street No. 1-8, ward No. 3422, street No. 9, ward No. 3423, street No. 10-15, and ward No. 3424, street No. 16, ward No. 3425, and in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar Division, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the properties formerly or now of Peerbhoy Asuck, Allo Padoo, Kesaowjee Naik, and partly by Bengalpoora street, on or towards the south and west by property belonging to the Khoja Jumat or community, and on or towards the north partly by Jail Road and partly by a Mahomedan burial-ground, and containing by admeasurement 6,647 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, all which said premises are now in the occupation of several tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1886.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.

Absolutely safe from explosion.

Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.

The moment work is done expenses stop.

No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

Meadow Street, Fort.

PHILLIPS'
BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE. The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS'
PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb. BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS'
ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS'
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle,

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF 9,00,000

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,300,000
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

For shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,512
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Buildings, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,, 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

POONA SEASON.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, TEA GOWNS, CHILDERNS COSTUMES, LAYETTES, TROUSSEAUX. BABY LINIEN.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST-STREET, POONA. APOLLO-STREET. BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.: BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
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BARBIE Co.; DE HEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON COMMERCIAL HALL.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows :—

In open face white metal case	Rs. 25
,, sterling silver case...	,, 40
In hunting white metal case	,, 28
,, sterling silver case	,, 45
In cut hunting white metal case..	,, 30
,, sterling silver case	,, 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches :—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

NEW MUSIC.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SONGS.

	Keys.	Authors.
Just the old way	F. G. A. B.	Behrend
Daffodil time	D. E. F.	Marzials
Only youth is happy	C. D. F.	Molloy
An old Garden	G. A. B.	Hope Temple
Come to me	A. B. C. D.	Denza
Unless	A. B.	Caracciolo
The Young Brigade	C.	Jude
After Sundown	G.	Theo. Bonheur
At Anchor	C.	Odoardo Barri
It came with the merry may love	E. F. A.	Paolo Tosti
Love that came too late	B. C. D.	do.
My love and I	D. E. F.	do.
Marguerite	F. D.	Pinsuti
Someone's Sweet-heart	B. C. D.	do.

COMIC.

I haven't for a long time now	G.	Slade Murray.
As I walks along my beat	G.	Tom Bass.
There's bigger fools than me in the Army	G.	do.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Jubilee	Waltz	Coote.
Près de Toi	do.	Waldteufel.
Neil d'amour	do.	do.
Douce Souvenance	do.	do.
After Sundown	do.	Bonheur.
Swinging	do.	Ed. Silva.
Ivy	do.	Fabian Rose.
My Sweet-heart's Schottische		
Jubilee Gavotte		Celian Kottaun.

NEW MUSIC CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE.

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Carlton C. C.
Ratepayers' Conference, Dr. Blaney's bungalow, Byculla, 4 p.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived in harbour on the 23rd :—Kerbella (s), from London ; and Barque Aurelia, and Brig Fano, from Mauritius ; Europa (s), from Glasgow ; Pava (s) from Busreh and Prince Llewyellyn from Moulmein on the 24th.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ethiopia (s), Windebank, Coast and Calcutta ; Clyde (s), Edmond, Aden via London ; Pachumba (s), Livingston, Coast and Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kerbella left the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Nedjid and Europa yesterday.

CYCLING.—The Bombay Ramblers meet at the Bandstand at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

A VAGRANT.—Henry Burton, a European, and recently an engine driver in the Lahore and Punjab State Railway, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s.s. Mecca, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 25th inst., at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for transmission by private or extra vessel will be forwarded by this steamer.

BLESSING THE NEW RICE.—The annual blessing of the new rice at Candolim, Malwan, and Utan, in Salsette, will take place to-morrow. The solemn High Mass at Candolim will commence at 9 a.m. The paddy crops of these villages are in a perfect condition, and the day is generally kept as a festival.

THEFT.—Narayen Bhawoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a *dhotur* and Rs. 1-11 in cash, the property of Pandoo Narroo, a Railway sepoy. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted five previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, touching the death of Chunda, woman, aged 50 years, who on the night previous, at about 10 o'clock, while seated on the roadside at Khoja Street in front of her house, was run over by a horse and shigram driven by a coachman named Morar Hurry, and sustained fatal injuries. The woman died on the way to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Marootee Gunnoo, aged 24 years, a day-labourer employed on board the s.s. Ethiopia, who on Tuesday evening last, whilst at work on board that vessel taking in stone ballast, accidentally fell into the hold of the vessel through one of the hatches in the 'tween decks, and sustained serious injuries to his head, and died from its effects on Thursday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship.

THE CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PERSIA IN INDIA.—In connection with the Parsee new year's holidays, His Excellency Hajee Mirza Hoosen Gulikhan, Consul-General for Persia in India, has issued the following missive to the principal Parsee citizens of Bombay :—"Dear Sir,—The Naoroze-Am of the Parsee community having already occurred on the 18th inst., I wish your illustrious community the felicities and congratulations incidental to the occasion ; and take the opportunity of the Nagroze-Khas, occurring on the 23nd inst., to wish you and all the members of your family many recurrences of these auspicious days," &c.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—"Our Boys" have always been a favourite, and though the piece was performed by a party of amateurs, it was creditably given at the above Institute last Saturday. Sir Jeoffry Champneys did not fail in his character of a hard and aristocratic father, and Perkyn Middlewick was a real retired butterman of the old school. The *roles* of Charlie and Talbot were well put on the boards, and fully deserved the applause they received, especially after their contact with their annoyed and angry fathers. Miss Kelly proved a charming Violet Melrose, and the lady who took the part of the poor cousin did great credit to her part. Mrs. Proctor was not a bad slavey, who always turned up at an opportune moment ; and though she blacked her lodgers' boots and put the coals on the fire, she was always neat and tidy. The other parts were also creditably rendered. The performance will be repeated this evening.

BLESSING THE HARVEST.—A correspondent writes :—"Sunday last, the 19th instant, was kept with great rejoicings and solemnities, in the parish of Gorai, Salsette, the occasion being the blessing of the new rice harvest, and the celebration of a feast in commemoration of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The ceremony of blessing the harvest was performed with *eclat*, and the crop-bearing shoots were processionally borne to the church, in which the clergy and the laity alike bore part with remarkable devotion. At the Solemn High Mass, which was an imposing ceremony, the Rev. Vicar of the Parish, assisted by the vicars of Dongri and Culvem, was the celebrant, while the music of the Mass, vocal and instrumental, was entrusted to the local choir, which did their part singularly well. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Andrew M. Gonsalves, Vicar of Utan, with his wonted eloquence and lucidity. At the Communion Table many partook of the Bread of Angels. The proceedings of the Mass were brought to a close by a Benediction from the most Blessed Sacrament, after which came the distribution of the harvest, and the great crowd, which had gathered for the occasion, then dispersed.

THE HOWARD CHEATING CASE.—The first day's examination in the above case, in which Mr. Chandaba, a watchmaker of 46, Main Street, charges Mr. Stephen Howard with having cheated him of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 110, took place on Thursday. The defendant addressed the Court rather lengthily. He said he purchased the watch in good faith and had every means of paying for it. There were certain amounts due to him in Poona, which he certainly thought he would recover, when he intended paying for the article in question. Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, who appeared for the complainant, requested His Worship to proceed with the case as he had a few witnesses to call for the prosecution. Mr. Jaffer Jussuf was examined for the prosecution and also the complainant, Mr. Howerd reserving his cross-examination. The case was then adjourned.—*Poona Observer*.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY AT HYDERABAD.—Sir Steuart Bayley was entertained at dinner by the Minister on Monday evening. Tuesday he spent quietly in the Bolarum Residency. Yesterday morning he took the mail train for Bombay. He drove down from Bolarum to the Secunderabad station accompanied by Colonel Ross and the Residency Staff. A goodly number of his European friends took leave of him on the platform. On his arrival at Hyderabad he was received by His Excellency the Minister, the Peishcar, Nawabs Busheer-ud-Dowlah, Ikbal-ud-Dowlah, Munir-ul-Mulk, Munir Newaz Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowlah, Mustakam Jung, Akber Jung the Kotwal, Motaman Jung, Afsur Jung, Ehtaram Jung, Intisar Jung, Nawab Yar Jung, Major Nevill, Colonel Dobbs, Captain Cockburn, Messrs. Dunlop, Cheragh Ali, Palmer, Furdoonjee, Syed Ali Belgrami, Wilmott, Shumsodin Ali Khan, Seraj-ul-Hussain, and many others. Sir Steuart alighted and conversed with his friends while the train remained at the station, and before re-entering his carriage he said good-bye to all the nobles and officials present. On the departure of the train, a salute was fired from the adjoining hill. He was accompanied as far as the frontier by the Subadar of Kulburgah. Mr. Pendlebury, the Traffic Manager and Acting Agent, was in charge of the train.—*Deccan Times*.

FIRE AT A MILL.

YESTERDAY morning, at about half-past 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the waste godown of the Imperial Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills at Mahaluxmee. On the alarm being raised, the steam fire engines from Byculla, Pydownee and the Fort Fire Brigade stations repaired quickly to the scene, accompanied by a large number of European police officers, and with their united efforts the fire was completely extinguished by half-past 6 o'clock in the morning. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is estimated at Rs 2,500.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d., small size 2d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OR BRONZE PAINT, for gilding all kinds of ornamental work. Of all chemists, large size 6d., small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co, 58 Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England. Wholesale agents—Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. The trade and native dealers supplied at Wholesale Prices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Captain Henry Morland presiding. The following members were present :—

Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Surg.-Major G. Waters, Captains G. W. Martin and H. O. Selby, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, G. Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersee Mulji, P. C. DeSouza, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Jeh anghir Byramjee Murzban, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muncherjee Nowroji Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Sewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, and Venaykrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

THE RIGHT OF REPLY.

Captain Selby had given notice that before the business of the day was commenced, he would ask the chairman whether the mover of an amendment had a right of reply before it was put to the vote.

The chairman took exception to members taking upon themselves to give priority to their motions without taking the chairman's permission. As for the question that had been asked, the chairman said that their rules certainly conveyed by inference that the mover of an amendment had no right to reply. A member could only speak once to a motion, and if an amendment was proposed, he could speak for a second time strictly to that amendment. But it was laid down in the Speaker's handbook by Sir Erskine May and other books of reference that the mover of an amendment had no right of reply.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy moved—"That subject to the confirmation of Government, Mr. Rienzi G. Walton, M.I.C.E., be re-appointed Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality for a term of five years, under the provisions of section 44 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem." The mover said that Mr. Walton had been so well known to them all that any remarks from him on that occasion would be quite needless. He was sure Mr. Walton's re-appointment would be made by an unanimous vote.

Col. Merewether seconded the motion.

Captain Selby said he had a rider to propose. It had nothing whatever to do with the individual they were going to re-appoint, and he was going to vote for his re-appointment, but was simply intended for their future guidance. The question was one of great magnitude, and it seemed to him to be absolutely wrong that the Corporation should be asked to decide it only six days before the termination of Mr. Walton's agreement. He would apologize for putting the supposition, but supposing that Mr. Walton's work had not been satisfactory, the present notice would be found to be too short to enable the Corporation to get a fit man to succeed him. The Corporation was finally responsible for all municipal work, and they ought to have always sufficient time to think over questions of such magnitude before they gave their decision. The rider he proposed to add to the motion was as follows :—"That this Corporation, however, desires that in future all such applications be made, at least six months before the expiration of the period of the appointment it is proposed to renew, and be supported by the specific recommendations of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner."

Captain Martin suggested that Captain Selby had better bring forward his proposal at a future meeting, when it might be fully discussed. He believed Captain Selby would have no objection to agree to his suggestion, as he had stated that his amendment had nothing whatever to do with the present appointment.

Captain Selby said he was entirely in the hands of the Corporation. The amendment was then withdrawn.

The Municipal Commissioner said that as soon as he came to know that the vacancy was to occur, he mentioned it to the Clerk of the Corporation, and at the same time told him that he should write a letter. It was purely a formal matter, and if he had forgotten to say by letter what he had already stated by word of mouth, he held himself responsible for the informality.

The original motion, on being put to the vote, was then carried unanimously.

Rao Saheb Mandlick proposed—"That, subject to the confirmation of Government, Surgeon-Major Thomas S. Weir be re-appointed Executive Officer of Health of the Bombay Municipality for a term of five years, under the provisions of section 44 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem." The Rao Saheb said the Corporation had already in the past borne testimony to the services rendered by the Health Officer, and, therefore, he need not repeat on that occasion, all that had been said before. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. It was scarcely necessary for him to say anything more after what had fallen from the mover of the resolution, but he could not help bearing his testimony, however humble it might be, to Dr. Weir's ability as Health Officer, and to the manner in which he had discharged the onerous and invidious duties of his office. Members of the Corporation were able to form their idea of the good work Dr. Weir had performed in connection with the city from the published reports, and what they saw while moving about the city ; but Mr. Dosabhoy had opportunities week after week of judging the character of the Health Officer's work by the number of offences against the Municipal Act which were prosecuted before him, and which on an average numbered about two hundred a month. He could fully see the difficulties of the Health Department and how they were got over. They were also all aware that Dr. Weir had on more than one occasion acted as Municipal Commissioner to the satisfaction of all. They also knew that Dr. Weir had most successfully carried out the taking of the census, which is an important factor in the consideration of all sanitary questions. But members would, Mr. Dosabhoy observed, perhaps say, that he was telling them all that they already know, and he would therefore conclude by saying that securing Dr. Weir's services as Health Officer for another five years the gain will be to the Municipality, for they would secure to the benefit of the city his special knowledge of sanitary matters and long experience of the wants and requirements of the Municipality.

The Resolution was then put the vote and carried unanimously.

MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

Captain Selby moved —"That, as experience has shown, frequent meetings of the Corporation to be necessary, the chairman is requested with a view to obtain greater regularity and a more equal distribution of business, to summon general meetings in the first and second week of every month. Should more meetings be required, they should be summoned in the first or third week of any month." He said, he found that during the past two years the Corporation had held 57 meetings in 1884 and 41 in 1885, whilst 11 had been so far held during the present financial year. He thought that by holding the meetings periodically as he proposed a better attendance would be secured.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Sayani, who considered it would facilitate the business of the Corporation for the members to know when the meetings would be held regularly.

The Municipal Commissioner suggested that the proposal should be considered by a committee in the light of the past experience, and on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Dr. D'Souza, the matter was adjourned.

THE ADDRESS TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The chairman wished to take the opinion of the Corporation as to the address to be presented to the Duke of Connaught. The Acting Under-Secretary to Government wrote in the first instance requesting that the address should be delivered to H.R.H. at Government House. Simultaneously a letter came from the Chief Secretary through the Municipal Commissioner stating that as regards the time for presenting the address, His Excellency the Governor thought it should be immediately on landing, it being understood that as on the former occasion there would be no speeches, the address to be simply read. Captain Morland accordingly asked for specific instructions, and the last reply ran :—"I am directed to inform you that if the Corporation of the city of Bombay knowing the probable hour of the arrival of the Duke of Connaught wish to present the address to H. R. H. at the Apollo Bunder, His Excellency the Governor has no objection to their doing so." It was for the Corporation to say whether they would present the address at the Bunder at ten o'clock presumably for which hour invitations had been issued, or at Government House at an hour to be ascertained after the Duke's arrival. The chairman suggested that the former course should be adopted.

The Corporation, with one dissentient, resolved to present their address to the Duke of Connaught at the Apollo Bunder.

STUDENTSHIPS AT THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The clerk (Mr. Barrow) read the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner :—"The Committee appointed by the Corporation to select students for the Veterinary College have in consultation with me selected Messrs. Jamsetjee R. Darcowala, Dorabji Sorabji Punthaky, and Rustomji Edulji Mehta for the three free studentships in the College. Although special means were employed with a view to the selection of a Hindu student and a Mahomedan student, the Committee regret to state that no eligible young man of those communities presented themselves.

The letter was recorded.

The Corporation subsequently adjourned for want of a quorum.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

INSPECTOR GUIDER charged Doolajee Dondoo and Nursoo Durma, two old offendors, before Mr. Webb, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, with house-breaking and theft and aiding each other. It appeared that in the month of February last, a large number of offices were broken into in the Fort, and the police failed for some time to alight on the housebreakers, who appeared to be old burglars. In the early part of March, a theft was committed in the office of a cloth merchant in Marine Street, when a large assortment of silk handkerchiefs were stolen in broad day-light. This was followed by the office of a dubash named Jamsetjee Jehanghir being broken into, and jewellery and cash of the amount of Rs. 3,000 stolen. The inquiries made by the executive police elicited the fact that some one living in Marine Street, had noticed No. 1, whom he described, loitering about the premises on the day of the theft of the handkerchiefs. The description furnished corresponding with a description in a police record book of a noted burglar, search was made for him. It was found he had absconded to Goolburga, where he was arrested. Once run to earth the housebreaker split on his accomplice No. 2, and pointed out how and where he had disposed of the silk cloths and the jewellery. No. 2 was arrested in a dharamsala, where he passed for a peaceful *gosai* made up with hair and paint. At first he repudiated all connection with the burglar, but eventually admitted having helped him in stealing the handkerchiefs and breaking into the dubash's office, forcing open an iron safe and appropriating the jewels and cash. From the statements both made, a third man named Ramchandra Gunnoo was arrested, he having received goods from both the burglars. The thieves managed to get a Borah to take these wares in pledge for about Rs. 200, which they divided amongst themselves. Two charges were framed against the accused, and on their pleading guilty to them, and acknowledging several prior convictions, they were sentenced to accumulated terms of four years' hard labour each. The other accomplice, Gunnoo, was awarded six months' hard labour for receiving stolen property.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant :—

Government Resolution Judicial Department No. 5003 dated 28th August, intimating with regard to the Trustees' objections to the claim against them for pension contribution for police employed at Prince's Dock, that the Port Trust and the Municipality are on quite a different footing in this matter, that the Calcutta Port Trust and other similar bodies are equally liable to the obligation which the Government of Bombay have decided to enforce in the case of the Port Trust of Bombay. Government remark that there are 59 policemen of the regular force doing duty on the Port Trust property, besides those paid for by the Trustees, and that the latter are not a vailable for duty elsewhere.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Shaik Dadoo Shaik Bhundagi and Shaik Curreem Shaik Hoosein, dated 24th August, stating that the lease to Mr. Ruttonjee Merwanjee of 197 7-9 square yards land on Mody-Bay Estate which they have purchased expires on 27th September 1887, and requesting that they be granted a fresh lease of the premises for 50 years.

Resolution.—The applicants should be informed that their request cannot be complied with, and that the building now on the land must be removed at the termination of the lease in July next. Any proposal for a lease after that time should be considered as an entirely fresh affair, and should be made on the understanding that the existing building will have been removed and the land cleared.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 15th September, submitting an offer by Mr. Hajee Dada Hajee Rahimtoola, to lease for 50 years 606 6-9 squar yards of land on Elphinstone Estate at a rent of Rs. 1e per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1¼ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2½ per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to erect on 566 square yards a building of one floor and to spend on it Rs. 12,500.

Resolution—The lease may be granted.

Read Government Resolution No. 380, dated 13th September, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to add Rs. 5,84,539 8-7 of accumulated surplus revenue to the reserve fund.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

CLAIM AGAINST THE PORT TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Frederick Shimore, by his constituted attorney, Mr. George Grant Craig, sought to recover from the defendants (the Port Trust) the sum of Rs. 809-13-6, being the amount of damage sustained by him owing to the defendants' servant having illegally ordered the removal of the steamer Maulkins Tower from a loading berth in the Prince's Dock in the month of April last. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, represented the defendants. The defendants' case was that the transfer was necessary and proper and within the powers conferred by the bye-laws. The defendants denied the damages, but admitted that there was twenty-four hours' delay. Evidence was then gone into, and the case was adjourned for furthe hearing.

DIVINE SERVICES.

11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 26.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral, Hymns 299, 332 & 298.
4-45 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. E. S. Hall Hymns 290 and 271.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Parisian.
Anthem.—Comes at times, a stillness as of Even-Oakley
Daily.—Matins at 8-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.
Wednesday 29th, Saint Michael and all Angels.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-3⁰ a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 420, 319 and 283.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 236, 231 and 274.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 320, and 283.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon Hymns 341, 283 and 500.

Wednesday, September 29.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 282 and 179.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 263, 215 and 296.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 21, 297 and 223.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 16, 2nd tune ; 66 1st tune and 242.
Anthem.—"I will lift up mine eyes' page 9 of New Book.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany, Sermon and Holy Communion.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Clan Fraser, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.
PAREL ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE BYCULLA.

6 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

As a Beverage.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder ; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using Guyot's Tar Solution are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

As a Lotion.—Use one part of Guyot's Tar Solution to one part water.

Guyot's Tar Solution has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases, prickly-heat, hiving, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied full instructions for use.

Agents in Bombay : Messrs. KEMP & Co TREACHER & Co. ; THOMSON & TAYLOR ; COOPER MADON & Co.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	28th,	2h. 9·9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	Oct. 5th,	3h. 24·9m.	a.m.
Full Moon	13th,	8h. 15·2m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	20th	7h. 32·1m.	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 25	Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Carlton C. C. (Return.)	5 51	5 52	9 15m. 9 26 a	2 33m 3 15 a
	Poona Races.				
	Sind Press Co., 34 Elphinstone Circle, at 3 p.m.				
	Khatao Makanjee S. & W. Co., 304 Bazar-gate Street, at 2 p.m.				
	Mofussil Co., 18 Rampart Row, at 3. p.m.				
	Presidency Mills, 1 Dean Lane, at 4 p.m.				
	Meeting of Ratepayers, Dr. Blaney's Bungalow, Byculla, at 4 p.m.				
	Poona, Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, at Poona.				
	English mail expected per s.s. Bengal."				
Sun. 26	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 51	10 1m 10 20 a	3 27m 4 0 a
Mon. 27	Arrival of the Duke & Duchess of Connaught, Morning.	5 51	5 50	10 45m 11 8 a	4 16m 4 43 a
	Challishgaum Cotton Ginning Factory, 305 Dongree Street, at 5 p.m.				
Tu. 28	Duke and Duchess of Connaught's Departure, for Poona, at 12 noon.	5 51	5 50	11 25m 11 54 a	5 3m 5 25 a
	Soonderdas S. & W. Co., 3 Tamarind Lane, at 3 p.m.				
	Adjourned Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.				
Wed. 2	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 52	5 49	——	5 49m
	Poona Horse Show.			0 4 a	6 6 a
	Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., 9 Hornby Row, 3-30 p.m.				
Thr. 30	Poona Horse Show.	5 52	5 48	0 37m	6 34m
	Evening Party, at Ganesh Khind, in Honour of the Duke of Connaught.			0 43 a	6 46 a
	Fort Press Co., 6 Hornby Row, 3 p.m.				
Fri. 1	Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam.	5 52	5 47	1 19m 1 22 a	7 17m 7 29 a
	The Duke of Connaught at the Senate Training College.				
	"Purdah" Reception by Lady Reay to meet Duchess of Connaught.				
	Annual Meeting of Minnesingers, Gymkhana, 9-30.				

* Left Aden at 9 p.m., on Wednesday, 22nd inst.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

94-86—M H Khan—Khadezabebee vs Hajee Aboobukar Ismail and others—Ardesir, H and D.

In person—Kessowji Jaitha vs Mooljee Heerjee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

129-86—Tobin and R—Kassam Hajee Mitha vs Hajee Faki Ismail walad Faki—J C Cama—Part heard.

201-86—Mulji B B—Vijbhookundas Cassidas vs Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others—Pestonji and R.

202-86—Hore, C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanji H Gheesta—Thak, D and C.

216-86—Ardesir, H and D—H F Soares vs Dayal Mathoora and another—Payne, G and S.

143-86—Mulji B B—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas D and C—Jaitha Hurridas vs Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G and S.

237-86—Jefferson B and D—Janabai vs Canji Anunji and another—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

9-86—Chalk and W—Maria, widow of J M Quiny, deceased vs Rumubai alias Romania and another—Thakurdas D and C—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

240-85—Crawford and D Pattonsay Hilliard vs Waljee Canjee and others—Muljee B B and W and G—Part heard.

326-85—Thakurdas D and C—Guolbai vs Bhicajee—Shamrao P.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE REGULATIONS.

THE following are the decisions in connection with the leave rules for the Staff Corps :—

1. Officers in civil employment, while they continue in such employment, are not affected by these rules ; but if desirous of retiring on pension direct from such employment, they will, whether on duty or on furlough, be given the benefit of the rule which allows all previous leave to count as service for pension.

It is, however, to be clearly understood that no officer in civil employment will be allowed to place himself out of employment for the purpose of taking leave under these rules or for any purpose but immediate retirement.

2. There is no subsidiary leave under the new rules, and leave will commence from the date of an officer's being struck off duty, and he will be required to rejoin his appointment within the period of his leave.

3. The term "struck off duty" applies to the date of an officer's quitting his regiment or appointment, and not to the date of his embarkation.

Up to date of embarkation, and from date of return to India to date of rejoining his regiment or appointment, an officer granted leave out of India under the new rules will receive Indian pay and half staff salary.

4. The Indian Pension Regulations are unaffected by the new leave rules, except that all leave from date of commencement of service for pension will, under those rules, be allowed to count as service for pension.

5. Time passed at Addiscombe after the attainment of the age of 16 years will reckon as service for pension in calculating the rates of pay under rule I of the new rules.

6. The periods of service for pension in rule I of the leave rules will entitle an officer taking leave to the pay fixed for such periods of service without any limitation based on the rule* which prevents an officer from retiring on the pension fixed for a particular period of service, unless he has served half of that service in the staff crops.

7. Officers referred to in G. G. O. Nos. 209 of 1882, 192 of 1883, and 432 of 1884, who, on vacating their regimental commands, or staffs, departmental, and other appointments, may reside out of India until qualified for the highest pension or the colonel's allowance, will, if they elect or come under the new leave rules, be allowed, during such absence from India, the pay admissible under rule I of those rules.

The limit of absence from duty imposed by the leave rules will not be held applicable to these officers.

8. The provisions of the rules with regard to duration of leave do not apply to probationers for the staff corps.

9. The limit of two years laid down for leave will not apply to time spent at the Staff College, which counts as duty.

10. Officers recalled from leave granted under the new leave rules will be given free passage to India, or not, according to the Transport Regulations in force at the time.

11. Advances of pay to officers proceeding on and returning from leave out of India will be granted as heretofore.

* Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, Article 1613, clause (c).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, September 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·784
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·1
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	·835
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·9
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNE, ENE, N W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	224
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	5·45
year	96·35
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 24th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American rug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE LATE MR. T. WEBSTER, R.A.

Thomas Webster, R. A. (retired), was born March 20, 1800, in Ranelagh Street, Pimlico. His father, being attached to the household of George III., took the child in its infancy to Windsor, where he remained till the death of that monarch. Young Webster was educated in the choir of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, his father desiring to make a chorister of him, but he preferred painting to music. His wishes being acquiesced in, he entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1820, exhibited in 1823 a portrait group, and in 1825 obtained the first medal in the School of Painting. In the same year he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, a little picture entitled "Rebels Shooting a Prisoner" (a scene of boy mischief), which at once brought him into notice. In 1827 he sent to the Royal Academy a portrait picture, "Children of T. Drane, Esq." The next year he contributed "The Gunpowder Plot" to the Academy, and in 1829 "The Prisoner" and "A Foraging Party roused" to the British Institution. In 1830 he sent to the British Institution "The Sick Child ;" in 1831 he exhibited nothing ; but in 1832 he hung on the walls of the British Institution "The Card Players," a Sketch of a Cottage," "The Effects of Intemperance," and "The Love Letter ;" and on those of the Academy "The Smugglers." In 1833 he had at the Academy "The Lantern" and "A Village School." In 1835 he exhibited "Late at School" and "Reading the Scriptures," at the British Institution, and "Bird-catchers" and "Intercepted Letters" at the Academy, where also in 1.36 he sent a pair of subjects, "Going into School" and "Coming out of School ;" in 1837, "Returning from the Fair ;" and in 1838 "Breakfast." In 1839 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Rat-trap," and "Anticipation," a baker's boy bringing home a pie, which a hungry-looking boy at the door eyes with expectant satisfaction ; and at the Academy "Football," which was considered one of the best pictures he had hitherto painted. In 1840—in which year he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy—he produced "Punch," a picture full of grotesque incident and individual character ; in 1841 two pictures which perhaps the artist has never surpassed, "The Smile" and "The Frown" (so well known by the engravings made for the Art Union of London), and "The Boy with many Friends." In 1842 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Wanderer," representing a young Italian boy with a box of white mice ; and at the Royal Academy "The Grandmother," "Going to School," and "The Impenitent." "Sickness and Health" was produced in 1843. In 1844 he exhibited at the British Institution "Contrary Winds" (a boy sailing a boat in a washing tub) ; and at the Royal Academy "The Pedlar." In 1845 appeared "The Dame's School ;" and in 1846 "Please to remember the Grotto" and "Only once a Year." In the latter year Mr. Webster was elected a full member of the Academy. Subsequently to that date he exhibited many pictures, including—"Good Night," "A Village Choir," "Instruction," 1847 ; "The Internal Economy of Dothe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

LAST evening's London Financial telegram shows a further advance of ¼d. in Bar Silver, which was quoted at 44½d. per ounce. Rupee Securities had more than recovered their recent heavy drop, Four per cent. being quoted at 68⅞, and Four-and-a-half per cent 7⅞ 15-16 ; other quotations come unchanged. Shipments of Silver to Bombay amounted to £100,000 ; and to Calcutta to £40,000. The Produce markets were unchanged.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the Reserve to be 49 per cent. of the Liabilities—the same as last week—and in all the items, excepting Bullion, which was unchanged, and "other Deposits" which show a decrease of £200,000, there was a considerable increase.

COTTON at Liverpool was steady yesterday ; sales 12,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices quite unchanged. Arrivals are called firm, but quotations for Mid-Uplands are put down 1-64d. in all positions, excepting December-January, for which they are 1-32d. lower.

In New York the ready rate for Spot was unchanged at 9⅛ ; but Futures for January were three points lower, at 9·31. Receipts at the U. S. Ports aggregated 16,000 bales.

COTTON.—We have heard of purchases of New Oomras at Rs. 178, for March delivery ; of Julgaum at Rs. 182, for the same delivery ; and of Khangaum at Rs. 185—altogether some 1,000 to 1,200 bales. We have not heard of any other transactions to-day. Sellers were willing to contract for Good Broach at Rs. 213, March delivery, but owing to Exchange, and the lower price of New York Futures, buyers would not pay the price. The slight enquiry at the beginning of the week for New Bengals appears to have ceased.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—We hear that a large business was done in Ahmedabad Pici ; New Crops, April-May delivery, at Rs. 4 per cwt. yesterday afternoon ; but the demand has subsided to-day. Some contracts have been made for New Delhi Rapeseed, April-May delivery, at Rs. 5 per cwt. The only other business has been in small parcels of White Delhi Wheat, for October, at Rs. 3-14-6 ; and Ekdani, (91 per cent.) at Rs. 4-4 per cwt.

The Receipts of the principal articles of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	290 bales.
Wheat	33,499 cwts.
Linseed	5,139 ,,
Rapeseed	432 ,,
Gingelly	1,274 ,,

FREIGHTS.—This market continues quiet, and rates are rather weaker. The s.s. Dunedin has been fixed for Havre at 21s. 6d. per ton ; and 22s. 6d. for ready cargo, or 21s. 3d. for October shipment may be taken as current rates both for U.-K. and Continental Ports.

EXCHANGE has fluctuated very little to-day, and has closed at about our opening rates. Calcutta advices are of the same tenor as our own. China is still said to be in want of money, and this is probably the strongest feature in our Exchange market. Although rates forward are still lagging behind our ready prices, Exchange may be quoted firm. Against ready 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 3-16d. we quote 1s. 5¼d. for January, or further forward. The following may be taken as our closing quotations this evening :—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 5 1 32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight..	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight..	1·31½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. is 1-16th lower at Rs. 97½, but Four-and-a-half per cent. is unchanged at 102¾.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the following are the only changes which we have to chronicle :—Indian Manufacturing shares have advanced Rs. 20, say to Rs. 1,290, while Orientals have declined Rs. 5, at Rs. 577½.

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page* 6.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Kerbella, 1,453 tons, Captain A. E. Stibbing, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst., from London, August 11, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Col. Swinhoe and Miss Swinhoe and 2 children, Miss. Biddle, Rev. E. S. Hall, and 13 deck.

THE Barque Aurelia, 474 tons, Captain P. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, August 28, with a general cargo.

THE Brig Fano, 227 tons, Captain M. M. Mortenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, Sept. 14, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,314 tons, Captain A. J. Windebank, cleared yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Edwards and 8 deck.

THE steam-ship Europa, 1,470 tons Captain A. Talbot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 14 September, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Java, 943 tons, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh, September 10th, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. W. H. Beady, Mr. E. Freeborn, Mr. J. F. Baines, Mrs. Siqueira, Haji Moosa, A. S. H. Soomer, Syed. Sullivan, and 53 deck.

THE steam-ship Prince Llewyellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T. G. H. Emerson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, September 10th, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH SEPTEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Singapore..	2407	J. Parodi.....	A	F. Bozzoni & Co
Kerbella	1452	.....	F	B. I. S. N. Co
,, Clan Macdonald ...	1796	W. Millar	G	F. Muir and Co.
,, Dragoman..	1839	J. B. Rose	K	K., Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Cathay.....	1884	E. Ashdown....	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Clan Fraser.	1319	J. E. Rober ..	F	F., Muir & Co.
,, Nedjid.....	1738	.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall.	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E., Bates & Co.
,, Niagara	..	.....	N	K. Nixon & Co'
Knight Errant..	2283	.....	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
23	Kerbella (s)	Stibbing	London, Aug. 11.
24	Barque-Aurelia ..	Johnson	Mauritius, Aug. 28.
	Brig Fano	Mortenson..	Mauritius, Sept. 14.
	Europa s	Falbot.....	Glasgow, Sept. 14.
	Java s	Skinner	Buseh Sep 10.
	Prince Llewyellyn	Emerson ..	Moulmein, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Ethiopia s	Windbank..	Coast & Calcutta.
	Clyde s	Edmond ..	Aden &c., London.
	Pachumba s.....	Livingston...	Coast & Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dunedin, for Cardiff.
Java, for Karach and Persian Gulf.
Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.
Knight St. Patrick, for Messina.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20 Chilka (s)..... H. Gunning .....Rangoon, Sept. 17.
Mahratta (s) .. H. G. Creet.....Rangoon Sept. 13.
Ispahan..... D. Ferguson..Singapore Sept. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Sept., 20—Steamer Clan Macpherson, Ships Idomene and Candahar.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

OUR EYES.—Sight scientifically treated and Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to suit each individual case.
Residents of Bombay and Suburbs, who are unable to visit me, can be attended to personally at their own addresses, *without any extra charges*, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass ; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches "it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENET'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENET'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best material and the most perfect finish, special modification of form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADYA—September 21, at Filgate Lodge, Poona, the wife of H. A. Wadya, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WELMAN—September 15, at Peshawar, the wife of H. Beauchamp Welman, Esquire, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, of a daughter.
PRESTON—September 17, at Simla, the wife of Sidney Preston, Punjab Irrigation Branch, of a son.
CLARKE—August 13, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. J. A Clarke, of a son.
MCWHA—September 14, at Koyah, Hailakandi Cachar, the wife of Dupre McWha, of a daughter.
MAYNE—September 19, at Oaklands Tea Estate, Dibrugarh, the wife of Mr. F. R. Mayne, of a son.
McKENNIE—September 9, at Hankipur, the wife of Mr. R. C. Mckennie, Resident Engineer, Behar Tramway Company, Ld., of a son.
TEICHMANN, September 17, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. T. Teichmann, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

COMPENSATION in Egypt for any loss of influence which we may suffer in South-Eastern Europe seems to be the goal towards which the Foreign Office is directing its policy at this moment. For that purpose Nubar Pasha has been summoned to London to confer with the Government, and to that end the proposals which Sir Drummond Wolff has submitted to the Egyptian Government are directed. The agitation which the French press has lately shown on the subject of Egypt, insisting upon a European intervention, may now be understood, The English occupation is assuming a more definite, and something more like a permanent character. England is there, and England will remain there, is a translation of *j'y suis et j'y reste* which is not appreciated in Paris. But it seems to be warranted by much that is going on ; hence these protests. To-day's telegram speaks of a continuance *de facto* of the British Protectorate by an army of occupation which, in the event of British troops being drafted elsewhere, will be provisionally replaced by Egyptian troops. This arrangement looks more like permanent occupation than anything that has yet been declared to be our purpose. It goes far beyond Sir James Fergusson's notification the other night that the British garrison would not be withdrawn until the reforms promised to Egypt had been carried out. Reforms apparently will now be relegated to a place of secondary importance. If they are forwarded at all it will be in an incidental sort of way. But no one will say henceforth, as credulous people have thought until recently, that a mere reformation of the institutions of Egypt has any large place in the catalogue of our purposes. England may have seemed all this time to be in Egypt for Egypt's good ; she will now remain there for her own good, and for what she conceives to be her own interest and safety. Such is the plain and easy inference from the statement that the crisis in Eastern Europe renders pressing the proposed settlement of the questions raised by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. The news is of high importance, but not of higher importance is it to know what is thought of it in Europe. France excepted, the Powers have of late looked with remarkable complacency upon English proceedings in Egypt. The question now is how long that complacency will last. Lord Salisbury, no doubt, has faced all the contingencies of such a policy as that which is now being carried into execution. It was in his hearing at Berlin in 1878 that Prince Bismarck said "Take Egypt," and if the German Chancellor has in these latter days said to Russia "Do what you like with Bulgaria," and to Austria "Go as near as you find it convenient to go towards the Ægean," he would have much less objection to the continuation of the English Protectorate in Egypt than, for instance, M. de Freycinet and the Paris newspapers. This means, however, that the Egyptian question can no longer be regarded as a question apart. It is now, in a sense in which it has not before been, part and parcel of the Eastern question, so much so that the action that Russia will take in regard to Egypt will be dependent in part upon the action which England may take in regard to events in Bulgaria. If we think it worth while to come to an understanding with Russia on Bulgarian affairs, Russia might think it worth while to come to an understanding with us on Egyptian affairs. The diplomatic resources of Russia in this connection are easily brought into action. We cannot go far in the direction of a permanent or a quasi-permanent occupation of Egypt without bringing on the carpet a series of questions connected with the Sultan's suzerain rights. These are questions which would ultimately have to be resolved at Constantinople, and it so happens that at Constantinople Russian influence is at this moment paramount. Here there is one illustration of the way in which the Russian factor in the Egyptian question will assert its efficiency. Europe, with the exception of France, may acquiesce in our taction in Egypt ; but acquiescence of this sor is seldom gratuitous, and it would be supremely interesting to learn whether Lord Salisbury is disposed to pay for it by a reversal of the policy which he pursued during the Bulgarian troubles last year. The intimation that "the British position and British obligations towards Turkey, as determined by the Cyprus Covention, will be upheld," is doubtless intended to have its effect at Constantinople, where Russian diplomacy for some time past have been steadily directed towards undermining such influence as England still retains in Turkey. The special obligations which we contracted towards Turkey in 1878 are Treaty obligations which can come to an end only in the event of Russia restoring her Armenian conquests to Turkey. All the world knows this, as well as it knows that Russia has ceded none of her conquests to Turkey ; and the announcement that England's obligations remain intact can only have been meant to emphasise the fact that the Sultan has a Treaty right to look to England to help him defend his Asiatic possessions against Russian aggression. But M. Nelidoff is *persona grata* at Constantinople, and it is quite within the power of Russian diplomacy to prove that Codlin is the Sultan's friend, and not Short, despite Short's undertaking to befriend him in any emergency. We shall see, in the Sultan's answer to the Bulgarian Regency's request for protection against a Russian intervention, how far Turkey is mistress of her own policy, and how far she is under the influence of her old enemy. Russia has directed Turkish policy in Bulgaria to the top of her bent ever since Prince Alexander made the Czar his enemy ; we now want to know if her influence at Constantinople remains intact.

WE hear that the Finance Committee has proposed to abolish the Deccan College at Poona. The news is not surprising. The Finance Committee naturally pays the highest regard to financial considerations, and from a purely financial point of view the abolition of the Deccan College would be a great gain. If the Deccan College were abolished, its work and the College building would, we suppose, be handed over to the management of the Council of the Deccan Education Society, and the professors of the Fergusson College would migrate to the chairs left vacant by the departure of Mr. Oxenham and his coadjutors. Financially this would undoubtedly be a gain to Government. The Education Commission after careful consideration of the figures came to the conclusion that the average net cost to the State of each pupil in the colleges that are provided and managed by Government directly is about Rs. 297 per annum, while in aided colleges throughout the whole of India the average cost to the State of each pupil is less than Rs. 43. The students at the Deccan College are estimated to cost the State Rs. 323 per annum, so that this institution is decidedly more expensive than the average of Government colleges throughout India. But on the other hand, the more liberal system of grants-in-aid now being introduced, while increasing the efficiency, will also increase the cost to the State of pupils educated at aided colleges. As these two considerations may be expected to balance each other, we may go back to the general averages for the whole of India given above, as fairly representing the difference between the cost to the State if the Government College is kept up, and the lesser cost that would be incurred if collegiate education at Poona were entirely given up to private enterprise aided by Government. Let us then estimate the difference in the cost at about Rs. 250 per annum for each student. In this case, if the two hundred students now being educated at the Deccan College were transferred in a body to an aided college, the saving to Government would be Rs. 50,000 per annum. It may be urged that the saving would be less on the ground that if the Deccan College were closed, many students would migrate to the Elphinstone College, where, owing to its larger endowment fund, each student is estimated to cost the State only about Rs. 182 per annum. This however would be impossible, for, as things are at present, we find that neither the Elphinstone College building nor the teaching staff could provide for any increase in the number of students on the College rolls. In fact, its limited capabilities would add to the saving effected by the abolition of the Deccan College. For if the Elphinstone College became the one well appointed State College in the Presidency, there would be so many applicants for admission to its lecture rooms that it would be possible to raise the College fees and even necessary to do so, in order to keep the numbers of the students within due limits. Thus roughly speaking we may calculate that the extinction of the Deccan College would save Government more than half a lakh of rupees annually,

But unfortunately this economy cannot be effected without inflicting a severe blow on educational progress in the Presidency. In spite of a few brilliant exceptions, it may be said with truth that aided colleges can hardly be expected to rise to the high standard of efficiency usually attained by Government Colleges. If the Deccan College were no more, only two or three hundred out of the aggregate number of College students would be able to enjoy the best style of education afforded by our educational system. The rest would have to enter aided colleges under missionary or native management, where there are not sufficient funds available to secure professors of high academical distinction. Nothing that we are saying is intended to disparage the good work performed by aided colleges in the Presidency. Religious zeal or love of duty, or skill in teaching, may have in exceptional cases enabled professors at aided colleges to do as good work as their more highly paid rivals in the Government colleges, but as a rule higher education is better provided when directly supported by the wealth and prestige of the State. In support of this we may quote the opinion of the Education Commission, a body of men by no means inclined to undervalue the benefits of private effort in education. In considering the advisability of transferring Government colleges to the management of bodies of native gentlemen, the report of the Education Commission remarks that "it is more than doubtful whether either the zeal for culture or the power of combination is as yet sufficiently active to secure the maintenance in undiminished efficiency of colleges of that high type which ought at least to have one example in every Province. It is beyond doubt that native effort, with due encouragement and aid, is now able in many places to maintain such colleges as may be regarded as auxiliaries to those of the very highest type. But it is a long step even from such colleges to those for example which are maintained by Government in the different Presidency towns. To these last the resources of the State, coupled with the assured prospects secured by being recognised as servants of the State, have often drawn men of the highest distinction. Even if equally assured prospects could be held out by bodies of native gentlemen, and of this we can see no immediate prospect, it would still be more than doubtful if men of the same academic standing or the same mental calibre would connect themselves with institutions under private management." On these grounds it is reasonable to suppose that the Deccan Education Society, in spite of the great success it has had in school teaching, and in spite of the very good beginning the Fergusson College has made as a college teaching up to the Previous Examination, could not take the place of the State Education Department, as far as the superintendence of the whole collegiate education to be given in Poona is concerned, without loss to the general interests of education. We do not know that the Deccan Education Society even desires to have this greatness thrust upon them ; but as it is a change that has long been discussed as a possible measure of educational economy, we are inclined to suppose that the transfer to this Society of the charge of collegiate education in Poona is what is contemplated by the Finance Committee, if they have really, as is asserted, proposed the abolition of the Deccan College.

THE official catalogue of books printed in the Bombay Presidency in the second quarter of the present year affords an interesting illustration of the close connection between the literature of a particular time and its social and political phenomena. A series of "Rules on Cricket" published in Guzerati brings to mind not the least important aspects of the transforming process through which the people of this country are passing. But the most suggestive entries in the list are those of books bearing on the social reform controversy. Orthodox and liberal are almost equally represented. In an English pamphlet are set forth a number of passages from the Shastras showing that the remarriage of widows is permissible. In the Marathi and Guzerati literature of the period reported upon such publications literally abound. Upon both sides the dramatic and the narrative method of controversy is freely resorted to. Thus in the "Drama of the Education of Young Women" there is a forecast of the future of the pupils of the Female High School at Poona, which will create consternation amongst natives who cling to the old ways. One of the characters, a pupil in the school, and a child widow, remarries ; another robs her brother and elopes with a lover to join a dramatic company that is on its way to Europe; a third gets a divorce from her husband because he is not so learned as she is, and, greatest relapse of all, finally becomes a Christian. While the evils of female education are thus set out for the warning of the Marathi reading public, Guzerati literature is enriched by a small story in which are recounted the escapades of a young girl who had received some education and desired to mix freely with male society and infringe the customs of her people. She hates her husband, becomes enamoured of a wicked young reformer, and tries to get a divorce so that she may marry her corruptor. But, as we have said, the other side is also well represented in the vernacular literature of the day. The tyranny of the mother-in-law under the orthodox *regime* is a fruitful though well-worn subject for the pen of the reforming romancers. One book is devoted to a description of what is described in the catalogue as "the persecution of a newly-married meek and innocent young lady" by her mother-in-law and her sister-in-law. Another, to quote the catologue, "describes the annoyance and harassment suffered by a married girl at the hands of her mother-in-law and other female members of the family while residing in the house of her husband's father ; gives some sound advice to females in general about the proper conduct of household affairs ; and recommends the education of females as the only effective remedy for the many evils that exist in numerous Hindu households." The cruelties of the step-mother are told in a juvenile story, in which juvenile readers are told, for their encouragement but scarcely for the peace of houses in which the step-mother rules, how Providence protected from harm a family subject to this tyranny. From all which it will be seen that domestic problems are, in one way or another, asserting their claims upon the attention of the native public. The catalogue, by the way, needs judicious editing. There are at least two entries in it in which a spade is called a spade with a candour which Sir Frederick Burton could not excel.

THE Finance Committee, we understand, have decided to recommend that the offices of Inspector General of Registration, held by Mr. T. M. Filgate, with a salary of Rs. 2,200, be amalgamated with that of Inspector of Gaols, now held by Brigade Surgeon Cruickshank, with salary and allowances amounting to Rs. 1,750. The Committee have, as we intimated last week, considered the desirability of abolishing the post of Inspector-General of Police, and allowing the work to revert to the Commissioners of Divisions, who exercised administrative control over the police before the Inspectorship General was created. We hear, however, that the Committee have decided not to recommend any interference with the present arrangement, which, as we have shown, is working very well, and has already led to substantial economies in the police expenditure.

IT is understood in Hyderabad that Sir Steuart Bayley, who left for England by yesterday's mail, intimated during his recent visit to the Nizam's capital that the Government of India intends firmly to support the present Administration, and that any attempts to interfere with its due working will be regarded with great displeasure. It is believed at Hyderabad that Sir Steuart Bayley's visit has effectually discouraged a good deal of the hostile activity which has for some time since confronted the Administration, and which interested parties were anxious to keep alive at least until the Viceroy's arrival in Hyderabad in November.

BOMBAY REFORMS.—III.

COLLECTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

IN considering the position of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, including the officers in Sind, we are struck with the very great diversity in size and population of the collectorates. They range from 1,300 to 1,500 square miles in Guzerat, to 12,000 and 14,000 square miles in Sind, and from a population of about 500,000 in Guzerat to 1,200,000 in Khandesh. And although mere size or population is not of much importance in revenue administration, yet if we look to the number of divisions and number of occupants of land we find the same diversity. In Guzerat the collectorates are divided into groups of 5 to 8 talukas, in Sind there are 3 to 4 talukas to each, while in Khandesh there are 22, in Dharwar 14, in Poona, Nasik and Nagar 12. We are not able to find the number of occupants of Government land, but if the numbers of agriculturists be taken as an indication of the number of occupants, there are only 23,000 in Upper Sind, 44,000 in Thar and Parkar, 59,000 in the Panch Mahals, 70,000 in Broach, 110,000 in Surat, and 82,000 in Kolaba ; against such numbers as 272,000 in Khandesh, 241,000 in Satara, and over 200,000 in Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Thana. And again, if we look to the land revenue, we find that under 3 lakhs is obtained from the Panch Mahals, under 5 lakhs from Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind, under 10 lakhs from Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, while over 32 lakhs is got from Khandesh, over 20 lakhs from Surat, Broach, Kaira, Dharwar, and Shikarpur, and about 12 lakhs each from other districts. It appears to be evident from these figures that the reasons which have chiefly prevailed in settling the size of a district have been not so much the area and population and the number of occupants, but the amount of the revenue. There may have been very good reasons for this when the revenue to be recovered was uncertain, and required a great deal of personal examination on the part of the Collector and his Assistants, but the Survey has made an end of all uncertainty, and the revenue of a large district is collected with as much ease and regularity as the revenue from a small one. In Khandesh, which is large, Rs. 32,32,000 were collected out of Rs. 32,34,000 which were due, and in Broach, which is small, Rs. 22,25,000 were collected out of Rs. 22,32,000 which were due. The area of the district and the amount of the revenue have therefore ceased to be of much importance in considering what should be the size of a district. When the administration is complex and the rules uncertain, a large number of supervising officers becomes necessary ; but when it is certain and simple, the work of settlement is reduced to nothing, and the collection of the revenue becomes the mechanical duty of the village officers, who carry the money to the taluka station, and the Assistant Collector's attention is confined to the list of defaulters, to consider whether time should be given or the individual should be sold up. It seems from the returns that out of 332 lakhs, 322 were collected, and after writing off a part as irrecoverable, the balance outstanding was less than 3½ lakhs for the last year, half of which pertained to Sind. To obtain such results the machinery must be perfectly simple and accurate, and it may be doubted whether more than a score of cases come up for the Collector's decision in connection with the revenue. If therefore it is possible to collect a large revenue in a large district such as Khandesh, with as much facility and ease as it is collected in a small district, the question arises, is it not time for the districts to be recast, and are there not too many of them ? In Guzerat the districts are intersected by railways, and there is hardly a place which is more than a few hours' journey from head-quarters ; in the Deccan the railways are as yet not of great local use, except at Nagar, and yet we find the smallest districts in Guzerat and the largest in the Deccan. As we have said, there were good reasons for this in the old days, but the time has come when it is practicable in a revenue point of view for Government to take advantage of its simplification of system and to increase the size of several districts. Is it not practicable, for instance, to join the Panch Mahals to Kaira, Surat to Broach, Kolaba to Ratnagiri, and Nasik might be re-arranged, giving Peint and other parts in the west to Thana, Sinnar and Yeola in the south to Nagar, and receiving the country between Malligaum and the Tapti from Khandesh ? This would reduce the size of Khandesh and increase other districts which are obviously too small. We see large districts without railways managed as easily as small districts with the help of railways, and as the revenue system is the same, we conclude that it is quite practicable to increase the size of the latter. The economy of the plan would of course consist in the reduction of the number of highly-paid Collectors. On the other hand, we cannot quite understand why the Sind Commission should be maintained. The administration of that province has been worked up to the level of the rest of the Presidency, and the necessity for military civilians has passed but we cannot see the propriety of replacing military civilians by uncovenanted Collectors. In fact, the whole question of the Uncovenanted Service, which is not specialist, requires to be reconsidered, and all important appointments, that is, all those now known as gazetted appointments, should be filled by covenanted officers, but this of course does not preclude the creation of a statutory Civil Service on the lines marked out by Lord Lytton. Due regard being paid to present incumbents, covenanted Collectors might be appointed to Sind, and the beginning already made of appointing covenanted Assistant Collectors might be extended.

We have endeavoured to show that a Collector might control the Revenue administration of a large area as easily as a small one, and that the questions which come up for his decision are few and unimportant. The Collector is also the District Magistrate, and in this capacity supervises the criminal work of all other Magistrates under him. The district is, however, divided into groups, and an Assistant or Deputy Collector, who is also a magistrate with full powers, is placed in charge of a group with all or nearly all the powers of a District Magistrate. Consequently, the criminal duties of the District Magistrate are performed by the Divisional Magistrate, and little or nothing need be done by the District Magistrate. Appeals from the Subordinate Magistrates are heard by the Divisional Magistrates, and all the original work is done by the Sub-Magistrates and Magistrates with full powers, so that the chief work of the District Magistrate is to supervise the criminal work by means of the monthly returns of cases disposed of by the Courts. These returns give him the means of seeing that there has been no undue delay in the disposal of cases, and that the punishments inflicted are proper. Where necessary, the original papers are called for and orders passed on review of the proceedings, or the matter is reported to the High Court. Now the Sessions Judge has the same power of review, so that it appears hardly necessary that both officers should be employed upon the same work, and as the Sessions Judge has or ought to have a better knowledge of the law, the work would be better left to him. The returns pass through the District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge to the High Court. It appears to us that there is an excessive examination of criminal returns by high officers, and that the work could be simplified with advantage. The Divisional Magistrate should scrutinize the returns of the Sub-Magistrates, and bring to the notice of the District Magistrate or Sessions Judge only those papers and questions which they cannot dispose of themselves. The Sessions Judge should scrutinize the returns of the Magistrates with full powers, and bring to the notice of the High Court any case which is of sufficient importance to engage its attention. In this way there would be one thorough examination by a responsible officer, and the assistance of higher officers would be called in only in special cases. The bulk of these returns is formidable, and the labour of copying might be saved by requiring the Summary Trial Registers to be sent in original to the supervising officer ; the returns to contain only those cases which have been tried regularly. The Summary Trial Register being the only record of the less important cases, it is essential that they should be kept precisely in the manner prescribed by the Act, and the supervising officer should have an opportunity of seeing that this is done. The returns of cases do not show this. With these small improvements the administration of criminal justice under a simple and admirable Code would be rapid and easy. We also think that all head-quarter stations should be made into divisions under the Code ; this is done in Poona, Nasik and Ahmedabad, and the same plan should be applied to other towns. They contain resident Magistrates of experience, and it is anomalous that these officers because they are resident should be controlled by junior officers who might have charge of the taluka. The resident Magistrate in charge of the Sadar town should be the Divisional Magistrate of the town, and should supervise the Subordinate and Honorary Magistrates who may exercise powers within it, and hear appeals from their decisions, instead of obliging appellants to go in search of another Magistrate who is moving about in some place forty miles away.

The Collector's revenue and criminal work being neither heavy nor exhausting, his chief duties are more of a miscellaneous character. His direct connection with municipal work is now severed, although the local Board is still under his immediate control. But although the selection of works to be carried out, and the order in which they should be built, are interesting, they do not require long and laborious thought. The Board is consulted on the opening or closing of schools, the location of dispensaries, and toll bars, and other petty matters. And the Collector has something to say about forests, and inquires into complaints about the liquor shops or the opium supply. He authorizes the refund of stamps, and has something small to do in connection with the registration of documents, and the visitation of jails. All these matters, perhaps not very important, yet take up time, and the Collector as head of the district is constantly referred to by all departments, and is used as the channel of communication. Three-fourths of his time is taken up with petty references and with passing on papers to the proper officer. It strikes us forcibly that to pay Rs. 2,325 a month for such work is a waste of money. Nor is it wise to chop sticks with razors. If men are paid highly it is because important work is expected from them, but when we see that Collectors are paid highly for work which should be done by Assistants, we must conclude that the system is in fault. It is a simple matter to ensure that the Collector should not be used as a mere channel of communication, and that the work of Assistants should be so classified and defined that they might dispose of petty questions arising within their jurisdiction. Their criminal work has been clearly defined by the Code, and in consequence the District Magistrate is not worried with the details of criminal administration. Is it not possible for the revenue work to be classified and arranged, and the Assistants invested with definite powers ? Of course Assistants do not like to interfere in matters which have to go up to the Collector, and they get into the habit of passing on papers with little or no opinion. And yet nine-tenths of the revenue and miscellaneous work is such as should be disposed of by Assistants. We are aware that Assistant Collectors are officers of from one to fifteen years' service, and that what may be entrusted to an old Assistant should not be entrusted to a young and inexperienced man. But this can be easily provided for by dividing the powers of Assistants in the same manner as the powers of Magistrates are divided. Young Assistants may be invested with second class powers, and the more experienced with full powers. The one thing needful is an intelligent division of labour, so that the rough work may be given to junior men, and the fine and more complex work should be the exclusive duty of highly-paid and experienced officers. Junior men should be trained to the exercise of their duties by entrusting them with powers suited to their experience and capacity, and the Collectors should supervise their work, not so much through the medium of appeals, but by revision of their orders, by actually going through the Assistants' files and seeing how they have done their work, pointing out mistakes in conversation, and encouraging them to do better. And such further supervision as may be necessary might be exercised through the medium of monthly returns of cases decided much in the same form as the Criminal Returns. If then the powers and duties of Assistants were developed, and officers were required to communicate with them directly, they would be able to dispose of a number of cases promptly, and would forward the important cases only with all the necessary information for the disposal of the Collector. The Collectors relieved of a large quantity of petty routine would have their attention confined to all important matters, and would have ample time and opportunity to supervise the general administration of the district, and would do so more efficiently and satisfactorily than is possible under the present system, or rather want of system.

We have already given an opinion that the pay of a Collector should not exceed Rs. 2,000 a month, junior Collectors should receive Rs. 1,900 as they do now, but the system of dividing Assistant Collectors into grades of Rs. 900 and Rs. 700, and giving personal allowances for deferred promotion, should without doubt be abolished. It is ridiculous that the State should pay heavy compensation because a few officers are disappointed at the slow rate of promotion. It is also absurd to have 28 Assistants and 60 to 70 supernumerary Assistants. It is quite evident that all this needless complication of acting allowances and personal allowances might be got rid of by recasting the list and making the pay depend on the length of service of the Assistant. Of course if Assistants are not wanted they should not be appointed, but if appointed they should be recognized and paid in a rational manner. The obvious plan is to commence on a minimum, and rise to a maximum by length of service. Rs. 300 a month on appointment to learn a language and a little law is sufficient. A man could live at the Byculla Club for that amount, and in the districts could sport a a polo pony and a gymkhana racer for less. Raw youths

TELEGRAMS.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANDALAY, SEPT. 21.

The Field Force Orders of September 21 publish the programme of the movements of troops from Rangoon. All are to leave by October 11th. The 1st Bombay Lancers leave Rangoon for Myingyan from the 2nd to the 4th October; the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade leave Prome for Minbu on October 4th; the 1st South Yorkshire Regiment leaves Prome for Kyoukmyoung on October 9th; and the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers leave Rangoon for Myingyan on October 5th. No troops are ordered down yet except the 2nd Madras Lancers, who leave Mandalay for Rangoon on the 2nd October after much good service. The men and horses were much knocked up. The 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, leaves Rangoon for Minbu on September 20th. The 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, leaves for Kyoukmyoung, from the 5th to 7th October.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 24.

Sir Charles Bernard leaves for Mandalay on Monday evening.

The Engineering staff of the Mandalay-Tounghoo Railway Survey, who have been making plans and estimates in Rangoon for the last two or three months, have been warned to leave Upper Burma by the 10th proximo, showing apparently that Government wish to commence operations as soon as possible.

Mr. Robert Gordon, Executive Engineer, leaves next week for the Ruby mines, with Mr. Streeter, Junior, whose Syndicate is said to have obtained the lease of the mines.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

By a Proclamation empowering the Governor-General to exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Statutes 17 and 18 Victoria, His Excellency has taken Upper Burma under his immediate authority and management, with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State, and has placed Upper Burma under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma, who shall henceforth be styled Chief Commissioner of Burma.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—Surgeon Major Upta, Surgeons Doyle, Sweeny, Waddell, McDonald and Peck.

Military Accounts Department—Col. Saunders, Captains Burgess and Anderson, Lieut.-Col F. Major, and Lieuts Melvill and Ramsden are promoted, *vice* Lieut.-Col Durand, Military Accountant, retired.

Furloughs—Colonel C. Chester, one year; and Lieutenant Y. Brown, one year.

Extensions.—Sir C. Macgregor, 6 months; Lieutenants-Colonels F.Grant, two months, and H. Murray, 21 days; Captain St. Jay Mitchell, 3 months; Lieutenants W. Newell, 6 months, and W. Little, 2 months; Captain T. Fowl, extension in India to October 31st.

Retirements.—Colonel Fred. Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps, and Brigade Surgeon Robert Bateson.

Colonel A. Filgate is reappointed Accountant General and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

At the sitting of the Legislative Council to-day, the Bill to amend the Act relating to Lunatic Asylums was passed, and the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor-General was also passed. The Bill for the protection of indigenous tribes in Burma was referred to a Select Committee.

Colonel Chesney moved leave to introduce the Bill to abolish Military Courts of Request in Upper Burma.

On the Laws Bill being passed, the Hon. Mr. Ilbert said that statements had been made to the effect that the provisions of the law had been totally ignored in Upper Burma, and that people in the province had been deprived of safeguards against injustice to which they were legally entitled, and that careful inquiry having been made into all the cases in which officers of the British Administration have been charged with oppressive conduct and abuse of powers, the result of the inquiry in each case showed that the charge was either grossly exaggerated, or had no foundation in fact.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The cricket match, Poona *versus* Parsees, commenced to-day. The Parsees won the toss, but sent their opponents in. Poona, in the first innings, made 380 runs, Commander Carpenter making 138, Aitken 88, Steele 62, and Talbot 44. Carpenter and Aitken made 138 before they were separated, and Carpenter and Steele added 115 to the score during their partnership. The Poona innings closed at 5-30. The Parsees went in and scored 16 for the loss of two wickets. Doctor and Pavri were bowled by Cox. Cooper, not out, made 8 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH POLICY IN EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

In the exchange of views between Nubar Pacha and the British Government, a settlement of the questions connected with Sir Drummond Wolff's mission in Egypt will be aimed at, which is now rendered pressing by the crisis in Eastern Europe. The probable basis of settlement will be the continuance *de facto* of the British Protectorate in Egypt by an army of occupation upon a normal footing, and in the event of British troops being drafted elsewhere Egyptian troops will provisionally replace them.

The British position and British obligations towards Turkey as determined by the Cyprus Convention will be upheld.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at Saint Albans, said the only means to restore social order in Ireland was to multiply small freeholds.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, SEPT. 23.

The Bulgarian Regency, fearing a Russian occupation of Bulgaria, has appealed to the Sultan for his protection.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 23.

H. I. M. the Sultan has received the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George in the most cordial manner, and has decorated both their Royal Highnesses.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

M. de Freycinet has instructed the French Resident in Madagascar to demand the complete execution of the Treaty with the Hovas Government.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Thomas Webster, the Royal Academecian, is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra s. s. Khiva, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

The extra Italian mail steamer Bormida left here for Bombay to-day at 2 p.m.

PENANG, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra s. s. Zambesi left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. to-day.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 24.

The H. M. S. Ranger left here for Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅞
4½ " "	72 15-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	44½

Arrivals—Accomac.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,400,000; unchanged; public deposits, £3,200,000; increase £600,000; other deposits, £23,000,000; decrease £200,000; other securities, £19,500,000; increase; 200,000; Notes and Gold, £12,800,000; increase £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Communication with Costa Rica, Nicaragua and all countries in South America interrupted, except via Lisbon.

It is hereby notified that considerable delay is unavoidable to private telegrams to Upper Burma, owing to the wire being occupied by official messages.

KURRACHEE, Sept. 24.—Turkish route interrupted beyond Busrah.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.—The Mauritius mail closes for Durban on Tuesday, the 28th.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 23.

10 p.m.	82·0

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

6 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	85·3

SIR STEUART BAYLEY, member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Bombay by the Raichore mail train yesterday forenoon, and stayed at the Esplanade Hotel until the afternoon, when he proceeded on board the mail steamer Clyde. He visited Poona on Wednesday last, and passed the best part of the following day with the Hon. J. B. Peile, to whom he made over charge of his office before leaving Poona.

THE HON J. B. PEILE, C. S. I., arrives in Bombay on Monday morning from Poona, and leaves the same day for Simla, to assume charge of his duties as a member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE Bombay High Court will not, it appears be again called upon to deal with the suit for the dissolution of marriage instituted by Captain Arthur Parry Thornton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, late Political Assistant and Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, against his wife, Edith Susan Thornton, in which Lieutenant Stransham, of the 14th (King's) Hussars, was the co-respondent. It will be remembered that when the case was before Mr. Justice Scott in June last on the question of jurisdiction, and a motion to stay proceedings, an adjournment was granted until the 15th September to enable the respondent to return to India for the purpose of giving her evidence orally on the subject of the allegations contained in the petition. In accordance with this arrangement, Mrs. Thornton arrived in Bombay a fortnight ago, but the hearing of the suit was postponed by peremptory order until the 4th prox. A settlement has in the meantime been arrived at, and it is understood that a separation having been agreed upon, the suits pending in India and at home will be no further proceeded with.

As an indication of the expansion of the Indian wheat trade, it may be mentioned that the steamship Dragoman (Captain Rose), which shortly sails from Bombay, will take to Alexandria a cargo of wheat. This is probably the first shipment of wheat from India to Egypt.

A LONDON telegram says that the Peninsular and Oriental Co. are building eight new steamers of 7,000 tons burden, costing £1,500,000.

IT is reported from Jammu that Mr. Nilambar Mukerji, whose resignation was announced yesterday, has refused to leave Cashmere unless the Maharaja sanctions his pension of Rs. 12,000 a year. His Highness has informed his late Finance Minister that he has not rendered any service to the State which should entitle him to the pension, and has given him a flat refusal.

FURTHER particulars of the recent accident on the Bolan Railway show that it occurred near Kundilani station on Friday. It appears that a wagon was overturned, causing nine others to be overturned and to fall into the river. Two men were killed and five seriously wounded, all natives. The latter are now in the hospital. Mr. Carnell, the district traffic superintendent, and Mr. Jones, the assistant locomotive superintendent, both started at once to the scene of the accident, and the traffic superintendent was also expected.

THE history of the Secretary of State's recent refusal to nominate a successor in the Calcutta High Court to Mr. Justice Macdonell is said to be substantially as follows:—"The Secretary of State originally consented to the appointment of three additional Judges, on the understanding that though the individual Judges then appointed were to be permanent, the increase to the total number must not be considered permanent; and that when any new vacancy occurred in the Court, it was not to be filled unless the condition of the Court's work was such as to make the appointment necessary. Accordingly, when the Government of India suggested not long back that Mr. Grant's appointment should be confirmed, the Secretary of State reminded them of this understanding, and declined to confirm until he had received such a statement of the business of the Court as would satisfy him of the necessity for the confirmation."

Mr. GARSTIN has obtained the permission of the local Government to take proceedings against the Madras paper for its strictures on his share in the Crole case.

THE Indian corn-harvest has now been finished in Nepal, and the outturn is very large. Sunshine, however, is wanted for the rice crop, and prices are still very high.

TRADE between Upper and Lower Burma is increasing in the most satisfactory way. In Rangoon large quantities of salt, rice and general goods are awaiting shipment to places beyond the old frontier, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company being unable to meet the requirements of shippers. Their inability is partly due to the large amount of river transport required by the Government, and to the detention of many flats at Mandalay owing to the floods. The Flotilla Company are contemplating an increase to their fleet, as they are convinced trade will still further expand.

THE Lahore paper lately introduced us to a child of nature, who was found deep in the mysteries of mud pies, in the open, in fancy dress, whilst Lady Dufferin's children's ball was at its height. The *Pioneer* mentions another incident of the same charming occasion:—"A diminutive Miss approaches an equally diminutive Master and inquires what he is. 'I'm a Government House Aide-de-Camp,' answers the well-taught pigmy. 'O den I must tiss you,' rejoins the lady. *Autres temps, autres mœurs*—the little maid must have lived before her time. Lord Dufferin's Staff don't kiss."

STATISTICS have been published in Europe showing that this year's crops in the principal grain exporting countries are in general much below the average. America alone has had a very good harvest, yielding 78,000,000 bushels more than last year. In Europe the average decline may be reckoned at 25 per cent. as compared with 1885. Taking 100 to represent a good average crop we find Hungary's produce to be—wheat, 87; rye, 82; barley, 64. In South and West Russia the yield has been—wheat, 60; rye, 45; and barley, 70. Poland has had a better crop with—wheat, 105; rye, 75; and barley, 100. In Central Russia there are very low returns—wheat, 55; rye, 55; barley, 75. In North Russia, where an agricultural crisis is expected, the figures are somewhat better—wheat, 85; rye, 70; barley 65. In Roumania the average of cereals in one-half the country is given at 90, in the other half at 110. In Egypt the wheat crop has yielded 30 per cent. more than last year, but without touching the average of a good year. There will nevertheless be 500,000 ardebs of grain for export, the ardeb being equal to 135 kilogs. Egyptian wheat stands at 90, maize at 50, and barley at 50.

A BRIDGE which, when completed, will be the biggest engineering undertaking of the kind in India, is being built by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie and Co., of the Isle of Dogs. It has been designed by Mr. A. M. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the Indian Government, on what is known as the cantilever principle. The cantilever bridge, practically the application of the crane principle, is only used in the erection of bridges of great span, which cross rivers with very rapid currents, so as to prevent the sinking of piers. The dimensions of the bridge are 790 feet between the abutments, or 1,180 feet over all, and the entire bridge is built of steel plates from 5-10 to 1¼ inch thick, and all the rivetting is of steel.

AN instance of what the *Indian Planters Gazette* terms "bad form of the worst description" is reported from Poona. The hotel-keepers there refused to admit trainers and jockeys to their premises, and some of the latter, who had obtained admittance to one establishment, were even requested to leave because the other visitors refused to sit at table with them. One well-known trainer was given the option of remaining, provided he took his meals in his own room. Our sporting contemporary observes:—"We do not for one minute impute blame in the first instance to the hotel-keepers, but to the squeamish guests whose want of good-breeding showed itself so conspicuously in this snobbish way. There is no better behaved body of men to be found in any part of the world than the majority of our Indian professionals, and they would be the last to force themselves where they were not wanted, but it too frequently happens that at large race meetings the local hotel accommodation is so limited that consequently there is no choice. At both Meerut and Umballa last year, gentle and simple had to put up together, and not a single lady or gentleman had the least complaint to make against the professionals who were quiet, civil and well-behaved throughout."

THE China papers report a horrible scene at an execution in Canton. A girl, aged 18, had been accused of an attempt to poison her relatives, but Court after Court upheld her innocence. The Viceroy ordered her to be executed. This was done in the truly barbaric fashion of cutting her into a thousand pieces.

ONE does not expect an orator to be made a Party Whip, or to find an accomplished debater buried alive, as it were, in a functionary of that description. Old Parliamentarians are familiar with the figure of Sir William Hart Dyke advancing to the table to announce the numbers in a division when the Conservatives had obtained a majority, and they remember that he used to call out the figures clearly enough, though with what seemed to be a slight impediment in his utterance: a defect which was also noticeable in the few speeches he delivered while he held the office of Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. Sir Willim Hart Dyke's short tenure of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland did not afford him an opportunity of removing the impression produced by his career as Whip; but, in the debate on the Address, says a correspondent, he astonished everybody. "Speaking from the corner seat above the gangway on the third row from the Treasury Bench, the right hon'ble member for Kent delivered a powerful, argumentative, humorous and successful speech, which was well received in all parts of the House, and was loudly cheered by the Conservatives, though it was noticeable that several members of the Government appeared studiously to refrain from joining in the applause. The reflection of most of those who heard Sir William Hart Dyke was that it was utterly unintelligible how a man capable of making so excellent a debating speech should have been so long in the House, and so long in the confidence of the Conservative leaders, without having been called into a position which gave him an opportunity of serving his party as a speaker."

ONE of the most interesting general features of the Debate on the Address appears to have been the resurrection of Sir William Harcourt. The absence of Mr. Gladstone has had the effect of restoring Sir William Harcourt to the position of leader of the Liberal party when the right hon'ble member for Midlothian is not present. Lord Beaconsfield, when Mr. Disraeli, a long time ago, singled out the right hon'ble member for Derby as the coming Liberal chief; but circumstances, of late years, have somewhat tended to cast discredit upon that prognostication. At the time of the General Election of 1874, when the temporary retirement of Mr. Gladstone necessitated a choice between the late Mr. W. Forster and the Marquis of Hartington as leader of the Liberal party, Sir William Harcourt had only attained the rank of Attorney-General, and had not made his final election between politics and law. When Mr. Gladstone formed his Government in 1880, the high position taken in the Cabinet by Sir William Harcourt looked like an approach towards the realisation of Lord Beaconsfield's prophecy. But since then several things have happened, not the least of which has been the advent of Mr. Chamberlain and his rapid acceptance by the Liberal electorate as the Democratic idol. During the last two General Elections, also, the prominence of Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain, coupled with the continued activity of Mr. Gladstone, brought about an eclipse of the right hon'ble member for Derby, whose name at the same time became almost a synonym for ponderous levity and pompous flippancy. But the process of exhaustion which has taken place during the last few months in the ranks of the Liberal leaders, by means of which Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Trevelyan and Mr. Chamberlain have been removed from the position of rivals to Sir William Harcourt, have again brought that gentleman into the position of leader of what remains of the Liberal party when Mr. Gladstone is not upon the scene.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN F. H. J. BIRCH has been deputed on duty for the purchasing of 150 mules at an early date, for the use of one of the new native Punjab mountain batteries now under formation. Captain Birch will receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per diem while employed on this duty.

COLONEL A. BATTYE, Commanding the 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, is proceeding on furlough to Europe shortly.

THE Government of India has no objection to the admission of natives of India into the Volunteer Corps, provided that they are subjects of the Queen-Empress, understand sufficiently the English language, and are prepared to adopt the uniform of the Corps, and are willing and able to share in its duties.

THE Pioneer Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is composed of Africans. This corps has further gone out of the usual groove by forming a company of Jews, officers and men.

COLONEL G. R. SMITH, Commandant of the 8th Bengal Infantry, is retiring from the service; so also is Major G. Lamb, of the Royal Artillery, now on leave in England. This officer resigned the Ordnance Department to proceed home.

MAJOR J. DAVIDSON, Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, contemplates proceeding on furlough to England on or about the 25th December next.

THE Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, will leave Calcutta on inspection tour after the Pooja holidays for Rawul Pindi, arriving there on the 14th October. After inspecting the arsenal he will proceed thence on the 23rd October for Quetta, arriving on 30th October. As this is a place of ever-increasing military importance, he will remain there to 7th November, starting on that date for Ferozepore, where he will arrive on the 12th November, and will leave on the 27th of the same month for Agra, at which station he will stay from the 30th November to 5th December, proceeding to Fatehgarh, arriving on 6th and leaving on 17th November for Cawnpore, arriving there on the 18th, where he will rest until after Christmas, taking Allahabad on the 27th December, and will return to Calcutta on the 14th January.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Recruit Bharah Sing, 16th Bombay Infantry, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for intoxication, disobedience, and gross insubordination.—Private Louis Guinan, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour, for an assault on Sergeant John Dower, of the same regiment.—Gunner D. James Jones, R.H.A., has been sentenced to 56 days' imprisonment, for sleeping when on sentry duty.—Gunner John Foyle, R.H.A., for the same offence, has been sentenced to 42 days' imprisonment.

JOTTINGS FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

WE are nothing in Poona if we are not energetic in a good cause. Let a worthy object be given, and shoals of benevolent individuals will rise up eager to offer their services in support of it. Whether it be theatricals, fancy fair, concert, or any other form of mundane amusement that can be adapted to the exigency, there is never any lack of charitably-disposed persons willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of their fellow-creatures' good. The Diocesan Schools' Endowment Fund has had a fine run this season in Poona. Beginning with a concert, by which it is said the fund netted Rs. 700, it was followed up by a grand fancy fair, the net proceeds of which I am told exceeded Rs. 5,000, and finished with the dramatic performance to which I have previously referred. The "take" at this last charitable entertainment I have not heard, but altogether the fund must have profited during the present season to the tune of something over Rs. 6,000. The concert on Thursday evening, the 16th instant, was also in aid of a benevolent institution, and one than which none other has higher claims upon the Poona public, I mean the Pensioners' and Benevolent Fund. This fund was started some years ago with the object of relieving the distress of deserving old pensioners, and especially of widows, who, by the death of those to whom they looked for support were left altogether or partially dependant on charity for their living. Gradually the operations of the fund were extended by it taking charge of the Strangers' Home, and the relief of vagrants. The present objects of the fund are those indicated above—1st, to provide pensions for a few deserving poor, and to add to their means of livelihood; and, secondly, to relieve the wants of strangers passing through the station, when possible obtaining work for them, and if this be not possible, as it seldom is, helping them to move on to their homes, or to a place where work is likely to be obtainable. In connection with this second object, the Strangers' Home is maintained, where a deserving wanderer may obtain admission, and find shelter and food, supplied gratis, for a day or two. The opening of the Southern Mahratta Railway works some four years ago had the effect of drawing large numbers of men in search of employment to that part of the country, and many of these passed through Poona only to return again on finding that their hope of work had been groundless. Many of these men were helped in various ways by the Poona Benevolent Fund, and the knowledge of this institution became somewhat widespread, and so many became desirous of availing themselves of its advantages, that it seemed as if the road to everywhere led through Poona. So great a strain was caused to the fund by these frequent applications for assistance, that it outran the constable, and the expenditure about three years ago had very considerably exceeded the income. It became necessary to put on the drag, and now, under the careful nursing of the fund by its zealous secretary, Colonel Wardrop, it has regained a financial equilibrium.

The concert was a good one, and deserved better support than it apparently received, as the room was not more than half full. It is to be hoped, however, that a good many who were unable to be present, took tickets, and that the funds of the charity have received a substantial addition. The entertainment commenced with an overture well performed by the band of the 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, after which Colonel Brooke-Meares sang "The Wreck of the Hesperus," in his usual artistic manner. Miss Stewart then played a volin solo, which was beautifully executed, and enthusiastically received. Miss Swire's song followed, and the first part concluded with a horn solo by Herr Stoeckel, a very finished performance, which met with an appreciative reception.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Chisholm, the programme had to undergo some alteration. Miss Portman also owing to illness was unable to be present, but Mrs. Downing kindly filled her place, leading off the second part. Colonel Brooke-Meares followed with a solo, "Les Rameaux," with violin and 'cello obligato. This was very pretty and well rendered, and met with well-merited applause. Mrs. Steward's song, "Love the pilgrim," was so much appreciated that an encore was demanded, a like compliment being paid to Mrs. Downing for her song, "Much ado about nothing." Dr. Close's 'cello solo, Andanto sonato in D Minor, by Gottermans, was extremely well executed, and this artistic and finished performance was greeted with warm applause. By this time Mr. Chisholm had arrived, and now delighted the audience with that sweet tuneful ballad, "Cherry ripe." An encore was vociferously demanded, to which he responded with "Sigh no more, ladies." The programme terminated with a trio for soprano, tenor and bass (Mrs. Swire, Mr. Chisholm, and Colonel Brooke-Meares), which was, in the opinion of many, the gem of the evening. This terminated a very pleasant evening. The music was good, the musicians were in good form, and the singers in good voice. If more were not present to take advantage of the opportunity of listening to some really excellent music, it must be attributed not to any fault of the programme, or want of merit on the part of the performers, but to the press of other engagements, crowding upon one another in this burdened month of September. We have heard so much of Sir Boyle Roche's bird lately that I really must apologise to that ill-used biped for mentioning him here. I only do so with the view of explaining that as I had another engagement on Friday evening, I was unable to be present at the representation of "Caste" at the Gymkhana Club on that evening; but I hear that the house was crowded, and the acting excellent. The representative of D'Alroy I am told was hardly as ardent and lover-like as he night have been, and this, with so charming an Esther, is certainly inexcusable. The house was so crowded with first seats, that there was no accommodation for second and third seats, and many accordingly, I believe, were disappointed. If it could possibly be made to fit in among the many engagements of the closing season, another representation of "Caste" might be profitably and acceptably given.

I must not omit to mention Mrs. Naylor's reception for native ladies on Friday last. The guests were invited for five o'clock, and at that hour they began to stream in. I am told that from 60 to 70 were present—I say I am told, for, of course, no profane male creatures were permitted to mar by their presence the blissful scene. Lady Reay, accompanied by Lady Bayley and Lady Arbuthnot, honoured the reception with their presence, and evinced much interest in the proceedings of the evening, conversing with many of the native ladies present. The reception was very successful, and we may be permitted to hope that other ladies occupying leading positions in society will follow the example of the genial hostess on this occasion, and inaugurate gatherings where European and native ladies may meet on a footing of social equality, and learn to know something of each other. Several other ladies besides those mentioned above were present, and assisted Mrs. Naylor to entertain her guests. The party broke up about half-past seven o'clock. I may mention that a reception of native ladies and gentlemen is to be held on the 2nd of October at Government House, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Lady Arbuthnot's ball, on Monday night, passed off very successfully. All balls are so much alike that I need attempt no description of it here. Were I blessed with a wife, I might take her into my confidence, and by our united efforts give you such a description of the ravishing toilettes donned for the occasion as would assuredly make all your female readers who had not the good fortune to be present wild with envy; but having to rely on my unaided efforts alone, I fear I must essay no such flights of fancy. I may, however, venture to mention that the rooms were at times somewhat crowded, and that it being a close evening, the heat was excessive.

The Bishop's lecture on "Duty" at the Church of the Holy Name at Panch Howds in the city was not so well attended as I should have expected it to be. There was a considerable audience of natives, for whom, I suppose, the lecture was principally given, but the upper ten were but poorly represented. H. E. the Governor however was present, so perhaps we made up in quality what we lacked in quantity. The lecture was an able exposition of the theory of "duty," very cleverly illustrated by an examination of the ideal of duty held respectively by the Greek, the Roman and the Hebrew race, pointing out wherein each ideal failed, and drawing the conclusion that the true conception of "duty" consists in combining the three. The Bishop follows up this first lecture by a second on "Sin" at the same placeto-morrow.

I have barely time to mention the opening of the Horticultural Exhibition and the match at cricket between Poona and Ahmednagar. The former was quite up to the average of previous exhibitions, the foliage plants being specially well represented. The show of roses I thought was poor. Mrs. Fanshawe carred off the lion's share of the prizes in these classes. There was a fine collection of English vegetables exhibited by Dr. Theodore Cooke, and raised in the garden of the College of Science. Among the most extraordinary exhibits was a cremated rat transformed into a garden fertilizer by Professor Sam Cooke's patent process. An elephant having died some time ago in the Transport lines, the difficulty of disposing of the carcase was met by a decision to burn it, but the process of consuming it by fire as then applied took fourteen days, during which period the tantalizing odour of roasting elephant pervaded the neighbourhood. This led the Professor to consider whether some more scientific and speedy process of cremating the remains of an animal, difficult of removal, could not be devised, and applying his mind to the task, by a happy combination of perseverance and chemicals, he achieved the result exhibited on Monday evening at the Horticultural Show. There is, however, a considerable difference between a rat and an elephant. Nevertheless, the Horticultural Society have honourably commended the Professor.

Regarding the Poona and Ahmednagar cricket match, I must leave the score to speak for itself. It commenced on Monday, and rain fell pretty heavily on that morning, and a good deal of the first innings was played in the wet. The wicket was consequently very jumpy, and small scores were the result. Tuesday being a race day, the match was resumed on Wednesday, when the players were favoured with fine weather, and there was a consequent improvement in the scoring. I append the score:—

AHMEDNAGAR.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. Minchin, c Mainwaring, b Lindner	0	c and b Lindner	3
Capt. Buxter, c and b Cox	8	c Kilkelly, b Lindner	28
Capt. Abbott, c Lyttelton, b Lindner	4	c Lindner, b Kilkelly	0
Mr. Pottinger, c Lyttelton, b Lindner	9	c Longe, b Lindner	3
Pinno k, c Mainwaring, b Lindner	5	not out	42
Colonel Fane, run out	8	c and b Lindner	2
Harding, c Mainwaring, b Lindner	0	b Lindner	6
Capt. Fuller, b Lindner	4	c Cox, b Kilkelly	34
Rev. H. Lord, c and b Lindner	0	c Kilkelly, b Lindner	21
Sharp, c Kilhelly, b Rice	5	run out	3
Crumb, not out	6	c Mainwaring, b Lindner	4
Extras	2	Extras	4
Total	51	Total	150
		1st Innings	51
			201

POONA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Comd. Carpenter, c Abbott, b Harding	12	c Pinnock, b Lord	34
Mr. Vidal, b Harding	8	c Baxter, b Lord	3
Mr. Talbot, b Harding	4	c and b Harding	15
Col. Lyttelton, b Lord	6	c Sharp, b Harding	23
Mr. Lindner, c and b Harding	6	c Harding, b Lord	14
Mr. Cox, c Sharp, b Harding	6	b Lord	0
Col. Brook-Meares, b Lord	2	c Pottinger, b Lord	0
Mr. Rice, c Minchin, b Harding	4	b Lord	0
Mr. Mainwaring, c Pottinger, b Harding	0	not out	14
Dr. Kilkelly, not out	0	run out	0
Mr. Longe, c and b Lord	0	b Lord	0
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	51	Total	108
		1st Innings	51
			159

The match with the Parsees commences to-morrow.

THE RECEPTION OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

THE following *Government Gazette* notification was issued yesterday:—

With reference to para. 3 of Government Notification No. 5565, dated the 22nd instant, it is hereby notified that the s. s. Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour about 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th instant. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will, therefore, probably leave the ship at 5-30 p.m. instead of 7 a.m., in which case all the arrangements will hold good, subject to the alteration in time. Should however it be the pleasure of their Royal Highnesses to land immediately on arrival, a Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired, which will be an intimation to the authorities and the public that the official reception ordered for 5-30 p.m. has been dispensed with.

With reference to para. 8 of the same Notification, for 12-30 a.m. read 12-30 p.m.

THE GIBBONS' CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Defence Association had nothing whatsoever to do with the defence in this case, and if the people of this country rightly understood their own interests they would see and feel that it is of far more importance to them than to any other people that in India an unanimous verdict of acquittal should be final. There was no doubt much ground for providing that owing to religious feelings and caste prejudices and other such matters, there should be some mode of setting aside a perverse verdict even of acquittal. But in every one of the many cases decided in Calcutta, the unanimous verdict set aside has been found to be either perverse or patently wrong and unsustainable. In Bombay, Mr. Justice West has ably set forth the reasons why judges should not in other cases interfere with an unanimous verdictof acquittal. The case for the prosecution was that the coolie was engaged by Mr. Gibbons' agent for railway work at twelve rupees a month, and on reaching his destination he was put to work on a tea garden at half that rate. This story the High Court Judges would seem to adopt, but the Sessions Judge clearly thought it incredible, and told the jury so. No one would suggest that Mr. Gibbons' action was not exceedingly wrong and blameworthy, and possibly it came within one or more sections of the Penal Code. This, however, is not the question. The only question is, whether his action amounted to forgery? The Sessions Judge very rightly points out that the intention is the essence of the offence, and correctly puts the questions to the jury thus: "Did he intend to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person? Did he intend to defraud any one?" The Sessions Judge feels the difficulty in the way of a conviction, and this he shows by saying, "On the other hand, it is not easy to understand what gain or loss the accused could have had in view, supposing, as he says, the coolies were quite willing to execute agreements—such agreements as they had verbally entered into at Gowhatty." Now that they did not on their arrival deny that they had entered into such agreements, and would willingly have entered into any written agreements to the like effect, appears clear not only from Gibbons' statement, but from the evidence of Dr. Simson and Mr. Barrow. Further, it is clear from this evidence, that on arrival at the gardens they received advances, and apart from the evidence of the *challan*, no reasonable person can doubt, and all the jury must have been aware that coolies cannot be recruited in Gowhatty without giving them advances there, and that considerable cost must have been incurred in sending them up to the gardens. Again, everyone who has any practical knowledge of the business, is satisfied that no sane manager would allow advances to be made to coolies at Gowhatty, or incur the expense of sending them up to the gardens, or give them further advances on their arrival, were he not satisfied that they had agreed to serve for a considerable period. It is said that the judgment has almost escaped criticism. It may be so; it is a lengthy and involved composition, and the style is not inviting. Furthermore, the testing of all the statements contained in it is a work of no small labour. The principal objections to it are carefully set out in the grounds of review, and some of these are very startling. For instance, the question being whether there are two Beharry, or one Beharry, the facts shown by the evidence for the prosecution that if one, he must have had two different ages, two different castes, two different homes, and have been present at Gowhatty and in the gardens at the same time, are all dismissed from consideration as being minor particulars. The only one that is considered at all is the question of caste, and this one would suppose at first sight was owing to the special knowledge of Mr. Justice Mitter upon the subject. But it is only fair to this learned Judge to say it is an open secret that the judgment was not his composition, and it is difficult to conceive that he read it before appending his name to it. If he did read it, it would be curious to know what he thought of his colleague's lucubrations on the subject of "caste." It being difficult to reverse the verdict, and sentence the accused to imprisonment, unless the same man can be of the "Goalla" caste and of the "Taroo" caste, the judgment disposes of the matter thus:—"It may well be that Goalla is the Bengali equivalent of the Sonthal word "Taroo." The Goalla or Gwalla caste is well-known by that name amongst the Sonthals as well as other Bengallees, and the witness, himself a Sonthal, describes himself as of the Goalla caste. Taroo, on the other hand, is not a Sonthal word, nor is the Taroo caste a Sonthal caste; but as a reference to the last census returns, or Mr. Sherring's book, or probably any other authority, will show, it is a separate caste belonging to a separate group, and having its home in a different part of India. A more serious matter is that the second of the points enumerated by the Judges as sufficient for the condemnation of the accused is "the repeated evasions of the law in respect of mustering the labourers and producing their contracts before the inspector." Now, Mr. Lyon says that he "had no complaints of any kind against Mr. Gibbons." Mr. Lyon makes no complaint as to the non-mustering of coolies this time. On the only previous occasion when Mr. Lyon appears to have gone there, he merely says, "the contractors were not there, and the coolies were not present, so I postponed the verification." The law requiring Mr. Gibbons to produce the coolies' contracts before the inspector is purely imaginary. The contracts had been sent in for registration, and all that the accused could have had were draft copies or duplicates. What, again, can be said of the finding of the learned Judge, that the *challan* was a fabrication—a finding based upon no evidence whatsoever, and a finding come to in the face of the fact that this *challan* was evidently accepted as genuine by the Sessions Judge and the jury, and in no way challenged by the prosecution in the Sessions Court or in the High Court? This was a matter upon which a jury on the spot with a full knowledge of the way business of this s

day's programme to a close, just as it was getting dusk and the favourite Silvermane, who started at 5 to 2 on rewarded the confidence of his backers by winning with something to spare from Dufferin, who, however, ran a game little horse, so the ring got shot over this event. On to-day's running Silvermane should have had a good show in for the Governor's Cup had he started in that race, as he would have met Lanercost on very good terms, and the difference on the weight he would have then carried might have been sufficient to turn the tables. The Hyderabad Confederacy made a mistake in not running him in preference to Sunshine and Sanmite. There has been a little betting going on about Shamshad for the Lucknow Civil Service Cup at 2 to 1, and as he is reported to be the fastest pony in India, it looks a moral certainty for him, barring accidents, but it might be as well to bear in mind the fate of Especial last year, on whom the public plunged rather heavily to their cost, and to the benefit of the bookmakers.

The Stewards contemplate an extra day's racing next week, when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be here, but at present, though the programme has been drawn up, nothing is definitely settled, and is not likely to be for a day or two yet.

Appended are full details of to-day's racing :—

1ST RACE.—"Gondal Purse"—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, with Rs. 100 added by the Regency, Kolhapore State, and Rs. 300 added from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency 3 year old C.B.'s 9st. Mares allowed 4lbs., Geldings 7lbs. The produce of imported dams 14lbs. extra. 1 mile. Winner of the Bhownugger Purse, 5lbs. extra.

Dr Bull's ch c b filly Bullfinch, 8st 10lbs, Native.....	W.O.

2ND RACE.—"Pony Selling Race"—Rs. 250 from the Fund. 1 mile. W.I.T.C. weight for inches raised 1st.

Mr Dervent's ch a p Clipper, 7st 5lbs, Greenhalgh	1
Major Beaver's b a p Kildare late Regis, 8st 3lbs Brewly	2
Capt Steele's ch c b p Rosaldar, 6st 13lbs, Ahmed	3
Mr Ramsay's g a p Diadem, 7st 5lbs, Ramji	0

Time—53 4-5 seconds.

After three tries the field were sent away to a very poor start, Rosaldar taking the lead, with Clipper and Kildare in second and third places, respectively, whilst Diadem was a long way behind. They ran in this order pretty much up to the ½ mile post, where Clipper improved his position, and passing Rosaldar collared Kildare at the turn for home, and leaving the field came away and won easily by three lengths from Kildare, Rosaldar being a fair third, whilst Diadem was never in the race. The winner Clipper was, in accordance with the terms of the race, put up for sale at Rs. 800, but was bought in by the owner for Rs. 910. The second pony Kildare was also put up, and was also bought in at Rs. 980 by the owner, so that the Fund benefitted considerably by these sales.

Betting :—12 to 1 against Diadem, 12 to 1 against Rosaldar, 2 to 1 against Kildare late Regis, and 6 to 4 on Clipper. No lottery.

3RD RACE.—"The Poona Handicap"—Rs. 700. Forced for all English and Colonial winners during the meeting (G.R. races excepted). Distance R.C. and a distance.

H. H. the Thakore of Rajkote's b w m Skittles, 8st 7lbs, Clarke	1
Mr Dignia's b a m Lady Vere, 8st 4lbs, T Kendall	2
Mr Cook's b aus gald Cheer, 7st 7lbs, Richmond	3
Mr Bruce's b w geld Tabletop, 9st 5lbs, Vinall	0

Time—R.C., 2 mins. 48 secs.

Skittles played up at the post and declined to join the others, but after one false start the lot were despatched to a very clever start on fairly even terms. Coming past the stand Lady Vere had the lead with Skittles and Tabletop in close attendance, whilst Cheer acted as whipper in. They kept this order for some way, and on entering the rails Lady Vere dropped back, whilst Cheer came on in front with Tabletop. Cheer, however, soon retired, the pace being too warm for him, and Lady Vere again came to the front. At the ½ mile post Tabletop and Skittles had taken first places, Lady Vere and Cheer running behind. At the ¾ mile post Lady Vere had come again and was alongside Tabletop, Skittles falling back, but by the time the turn for home was reached, Tabletop's extra weight had told its tale, and he fell away beaten, and the race was left to Lady Vere and Skittles. At the distance Skittles challenged Lady Vere, and the latter tiring, Skittles came away and won a good race pretty comfortably by two lengths; Cheer passing Tabletop, and running into third place; and Tabletop pulling up.

Betting :—3 to 1 against Cheer, 6 to 4 against Skittles, 3 to 1 against Tabletop, and 5 to 4 against Lady Vere. No lottery.

4TH RACE.—"Valuation Stakes"—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap for all Arabs, and C.B.'s. Winner to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance, 1¼ miles.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Ardahan, 7st 12lbs, Panchoo.....	1
Mr Aziz Aga's b a h Mosel, 7st, Native	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 8st 9lbs, T Kendall	3
Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Happy New Year, 8st 9lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Mr Cook's bn a h Reserved, 8st 9lbs, Vinall	0
Messrs C N C's ch a h Young Behram, 8st 4lbs, Native ...	0
Mr Walter's b a h Ascel, 8st 5lbs, Gerrard	0

Time—2 mins. 26 secs.

At the first attempt Major Hickman got the lot well away together, Ardahan showing the way at a brisk pace, the rest well together. They kept pretty close order up to the rails, when Young Behram fell off, and took no further part in the race. Ardahan continued his lead for the rest of the journey, and though Mosel did all he knew to catch the leader, he could not get on level terms with him, and Ardahan won from start to finish, Mosel ridden out for second place, and Amani finished a moderate third. The winner was not sold, no one caring to offer over Rs. 1,500 for him.

Betting :—12 to 1 against Happy New Year, 40 to 1 against Mosel, 2 to 1 against Reserved, 8 to 1 against Young Behram, 2 to 1 against Amani, 5 to 2 against Ascel, and 12 to 1 against Ardahan.

Lottery :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Happy New Year sold for Rs. 80, Mosel sold for Rs. 10, Reserved sold for Rs. 210, Young Behram sold for Rs. 100, Amani sold for Rs. 250, Ascel sold for Rs. 160, and Ardahan sold for Rs. 20.

5TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 500. A handicap for all horses entered in the Welter or Criterion. G.R. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. F.'s b a c Guiding Star, 10st 9lbs	W.O.

6TH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Rs. 500. For all Arab and country-bred horses. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance round the course and a distance.

Mr F's b a c Guiding Star, 8st 3lbs, Vinall.....	1
Mr Walter's g a h Toocan, 8st 5lbs, Gerrard.....	2
H H Aga Khan's g a h Bakhtawar, 8st 10lbs, Tingey	3
Aga Mocohool Shah's b a gal Shah Baz, 8st, Greenhalgh	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's ro b a c Sanmite, 7st. 12lbs., Wool	0
Mr. Runjeet's b a h Sherwood, 10st. 7lbs., Maharajah Pertab Singh	0

Time—R.C. 2 mins. 55 secs.

The field were dispatched very quickly to a good start, Bakhtawar getting off the smartest and showing the way at a good pace, Sanmite going on in second place, with Gaylass leading the rest of the field, Sherwood whipping in. They ran thus round the top bend, and approaching the rails Guiding Star joined the leading division, whilst Sherwood still acted as whip. Coming out of the rails Guiding Star had joined Bakhtawar, the pair going on in front of Sanmite, who was close up with them. Bakhtawar had still, however, a slight lead. They ran together up to the ¾ mile, and Toocan making his effort shortly afterwards came to the front at the corner, and coming round the bend looked for a moment as if he were to be the winner. His bolt was, however, soon shot, and Bakhtawar was also now in trouble, whilst Guiding Star full of running collared the pair at the straight, and though Toocan made a game fight for it all up the run home, the issue was never in doubt, and Guiding Star came in the winner by half a length, Bakhtawar being third two lengths behind Toocan. Sherwood pulled up some way from home, and walked in with the crowd, his noble rider finding pursuit quite hopeless.

Betting :—20 to 1 against Shah Baz, 3 to 1 against Sanmite, 5 to 1 against Sherwood, 2 to 1 on Guiding Star, 6 to 1 against Toocan, 6 to 1 against Bakhtawar.

Lottery :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Shah Baz sold for Rs. 80; Sanmite sold for Rs. 210; Sherwood sold for Rs. 110; Guiding Star sold for Rs. 220; Toocan sold for Rs. 50; Bakhtawar sold for Rs. 90.

7TH RACE.—"Horse Selling Race"—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C.B.'s; Arabs 9 st. C.B.'s 10 st. The winner to be sold for Rs. 1,000; 3lbs. allowed for every Rs. 50 less.

Mr Maurice's ch a Nujuffee, 7st 7lbs, Roop Singh.....	1
Mr Dale's b a c Caractacus, 7st 3lbs, Wool.....	2
Capt Beamon's b c b m Gaylass, 7st 8lbs Greenhalgh	3
Mr Runjeet's g a h Soda, 8st 4lbs, J Robinson	0
Col Anderson's ch a g Chancellor, 7st 13lbs, Rama	0
Mr Framjee's b a g Shamsi Tabriz, 7st 11lbs, Native.....	0
Mr Bruce's g a h Cruiser, 8st 11lbs, Capt Conran	0
Mr S A W's g a h Moslem, 8st 4lbs, Tingey	0
Messrs C N C's ch c h a g Despair, 6st 12lbs, Richmond ..	0
Messrs C N C's g a g Ninevah, 7st 8lbs, Ramchurn	0

Time—1 min. 24 secs.

A lot of breakaways and false starts took place, owing chiefly to Cruiser's rider trying to get off to the front, and also to Gaylass declining to come up to the flag. After five attempts the crowd were despatched to a struggling start, Ninevah leading with Despair in close attendance, and the others in a bunch a couple of lengths behind. The pace was good, and after going a quarter of a mile, Ninevah fell back beaten, the pace being too warm for his liking, whilst Nujuffee leaving the ruck, lead round the bend and into the straight, and having his field all beaten at the distance, came home an easy winner by three lengths from Caractacus, who had come to the front too late, and Gaylass came in third, the rest pulling up. No one claimed the winner, so he was not sold.

Betting :—6 to 1 against Soda, 8 to 1 against Cruiser, 3 to 1 against Nujuffee, 4 to 1 against Gaylass, 20 to 1 against Shamsi Tabriz, 3 to 1 against Caractacus, 50 to 1 against Chancellor, 40 to 1 against Moslem, 20 to 1 against Despair, 8 to 1 against Ninevah.

Lottery :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Soda sold for Rs. 20, Chancellor sold for Rs. 10, Nujuffee sold for Rs. 190, Gaylass sold for Rs. 120, Shamsi Tabriz Rs. 10, Caractacus sold for Rs. 290, Cruiser sold of Rs. 120, Moslem sold for Rs. 30, and C.N.C. Stable sold for Rs. 70.

8TH RACE.—"The Merchant's Cup."—Value about Rs. 500, presented by a few merchants of Poona. A handicap for all maiden Arabs. Distance 1½ miles.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a c Silvermane, 9st 4lbs, T Kendall	1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Dufferin, 7st 4lbs, Richmond ..	2
Mr Abdool Rahmon's, b a h Admiral, 8st 7lbs, Gomer.....	3
Mr Runjeet's ch a h Conqueror, 8st 11lbs, J Robinson....	0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Asad Khan, 8st 7lbs, Tingey.....	0
Aga Mocohool Shah's b a c The Marquis, 7st 7lbs Greenhalgh	0
Mr Runjeet's b a h Faras, 7st, Achala	0

Time—2 mins. 24½ secs.

After one breakaway, in which Dufferin got off with a long advantage and ran for some distance, the lot were sent on their travels to a good start, Marquis getting off smartest, the rest close together, with the exception of Conqueror and Faras, who were the last pair away. Approaching the ½ mile post Conqueror came up and joined the leading division, and at the ½ mile post Silvermane went ahead, and the three leaders were Marquis, Silvermane and Admiral, with Conqueror in close proximity. Near the ¼ mile post Silvermane assumed the lead, and Faras took closer order, and near the turn Dufferin came up with a rush and joined Silvermane, the pair going on together. When the corner was reached Dufferin held a slight lead, and Admiral had begun to come up, whilst Conqueror was holding out signals of distress. Entering the straight Dufferin and Silvermane came on together, and a good race home resulted between the pair; but the favourite had the best of it, and won in the end by ½ of a length, Admiral finishing third, the rest all out.

Betting :—10 to 1 against Dufferin, 5 to 2 on Silvermane, 8 to 1 against Conqueror, 10 to 1 against Admiral, 8 to 1 against Marquis, 10 to 1 against Asad Khan, and 8 to 1 against Faras.

Lottery :—Value of tickets Rs. 1,000. Mr. Runjeet's Stable sold for Rs. 90; Admiral sold for Rs. 20; Asaf Khan sold for 70; the Marquis sold for Rs. 50 i Silvermane sold for Rs. 440; and Dufferin sold for Rs. 70.

A WHIPPER WANTED.

THE Prison Commissioners for Scotland in their report just issued say :—Under the regulations in force at the commencement of the year for the whipping of juvenile offenders, it is the duty of the sheriff of the county to approve of a person to execute the sentence, which must be inflicted in a prison. The work is generally performed by a prison warder, who has signified his willingness to undertake the duty, and has been named for the duty by the sheriff; but in several districts of the county, where there is a strong local prejudice against this salutary method of punishment; considerable difficulty has been experienced in submitting the name of a person willing to perform the work, for the sheriff's approval. No such sentences had been passed for many years in the town of Aberdeen, and no whipper was approved for the prison of Aberdeen; but on 21st September, 1885, we were informed by the governor that one of the magistrates of the city had signified his intention to sentence a juvenile then before him to the punishment of whipping, on learning that it could be carried out in the prison. We intimated to the magistrate that, owing to the peculiar local prejudice existing in Aberdeen against such sentences, there was no officer of the prison willing to allow his name to be submitted to the sheriff for the duty, and that if such a sentence was passed, it would be necessary for them to submit the name of a person willing to inflict the punishment. The case against the boy was accordingly delayed, and the charge was ultimately departed from, because a whipper could not be found. We brought the matter under the consideration of the Secretary of State, with an expression of our opinion that it was an unnecessary aggravation of the punishment to direct that in all cases it should be carried out in prison, and suggested that the regulations might be so amended as to permit of the punishment being carried out in a police cell or court-room, under the direction of the police or court officers, and the regulations so amended were afterwards adjusted and approved of by the Lord Advocate and the Secretary of State. Under these regulations numerous sentences of whipping passed on juvenile offenders, have been inflicted during the year in court-houses and police cell, and the boys discharged at once, without undergoing the degradation of being sent in many cases to a distant prison as formerly.

MR. STEVENS THE BICYCLIST IN CALCUTTA.

THE principal sporting event of the past fortnight has, undoubtedly, been the arrival in Calcutta of the adventurous gentleman whose tour "round the world on a bicycle" has been for many months the subject of comment in the newspapers, as from time to time echoes of his progress reached the civilized world. Mr. Stevens arrived in Calcutta on Monday, the 13th instant, and left for Canton on Saturday, the 18th, in the Wing Sang. During his short stay, he was entertained at dinner (excellently catered for by "mine host" Cook of the Adelphi Hotel) by the Members of the Dalhousie Athletic Club: a very cordial and pleasant function at which some sixty gentlemen assisted, and at which both Mr. Stevens and his much enduring bicycle were duly feted.

During his stay in Calcutta, Mr. Stevens visited the office of the *Asian* and in the course of conversation communicated some particulars of his journey. Mr. Stevens is the accredited correspondent of "Outing": A Journal of Amusement and Recreation," which is published in New York, and which reminds us in its style and general get up of "Harper's New Monthly" and the "Century." The daring bicyclist is about the middle height, strongly and compactly built, with a resolute, yet withal good-humoured face, which in common with his hands is tanned to the swarthiness of a Moor's. Mr. Steven's route has been as follows :—From San Francisco to Boston, 3,700 miles—103 days. Thence by steamer to Liverpool, Liverpool to Constantinople, through England, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Roumelia, Turkey—2,500 miles, two months. Constantinople to Teheran in Persia: through Angora Sivas Erzingan, Erzeroum, Tabreez, 1,700 miles—six weeks. The most mountainous part of whole journey being the 600 miles from Constantinople to Erzeroum. Teheran to Meshed, 600 miles. Meshed to Beerjaud, Furrah (Afghanistan), Herat and back again to Meshed, 1,000 miles. Retreat from Meshed to the Caspian Sea, 400 miles. From Teheran, will reach Caspian, including 19 days arrest with Afghan, three months, less eight days. Renewed bicycle tour proper at Lahore on August 1st and reached Calcutta September 13th. Distance about 1,350 miles. The total distance wheeled thus far is 11,250 miles, and the time actually consumed on the road including stoppages of a few days, 333 days. Will reach Canton by steamer leaving Calcutta 18th, wheel through interior of China to Shanghai, about 1,000 miles, thence sail to nearest Japanese port and wheel through Japanese territory, probably 400 to 500 miles. Expects to finish bicycle tour at Yokohama, about December and reach San Francisco again at Xmas or on New Year's day. On the night before Mr. Stevens' departure, the "Cyclist" of the Dalhousie Athletic Club had a public run in honor of their world-renowned guest. At a quarter to nine members and visitors began to turn up at Messrs. Scott Thomson's corner, and at a few minutes after nine the hero of the run came on his bicycle, although it was rumoured that he had been attack by fever, and would not be able to be present. After a little examination of the famous bicycle (which by the way is named the 'Columbia' and was manufactured at Boston; the machine is of a strong roadster type, weighing 50lbs., with plated forks, backbone, and handle bar, and has ball bearings on both wheels and treadles) the route taken was *via* the Red Road, Hastings, and Strand to the Dalhousie Institute. After a little refreshment, Mr. Stevens, accompanied by several members, left on his bicycle for Baboo Ghaut to embark for Canton. Mr. Stevens had intended to wheel through Burma into China, but having regard to the unsettled state of that country has very wisely given up the idea.

A CENTENARIAN CHEMIST.

A STATUE of M. Chevreul, the centenarian chemist was unveiled in the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, on August 30, by M. Frémy, Director of the Museum of Natural History. M. Gobiet, delivered a speech on the occasion and addressing M. Chevreul said :—Monsieur —You have just received the homage of the learned bodies to which you belong. Permit the representative of the State to add his tribute of admiration and gratitude. Your glory belongs to France, and all classes, irrespective of their various opinions and parties, incline unanimously before you, who have no detractors. My official position makes me the interpreter of this happy unanimity. Whatever be the services you have rendered to trade, art, and agriculture, the Department of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts has an especial claim to you. You belong to it as professor in the Polytechnic School, in the Lycées, the College of France, and the Gobelins. But the Museum is your proper home and sphere. It is here that, amid revolutions and the calamities of foreign and civil war, you calmly pursued with the serenity of a sage and the steadfastness of a patriot your work of civilisation and of peace. You belong to us also as *doyen* of the students of France, a title bestowed upon you with pride by the youth of our schools. Your life, which has far outstepped the ordinary span, has been filled with labour . . . It has been given, sir, to few to assist like you at the celebration of exceptional honours given them during their lifetime. In the last century Voltaire had his day of triumph. Yours to-day is no less glorious. Your century has been rightly called one of science; no branch of science has been more cultivated than yours, and none owes more than yours to French genius. Thanks to the illustrious chemists who have gone before, and to you, sir, France marches to-day in the front rank of the nations that are conducted by modern science towards the future. May your noble life serve as a glorious example to the young people by whom you are surrounded."

POWER OF THE IRISH IN AMERICAN CITIES.

THE following letter was lately addressed to the *Times* by "An American":—In an article entitled "The Abuse of Citizenship." in your journal, the number of Irish in the United States is put down at 1,854,571 for the year 1880 being only 27·7 per cent. of the total foreign-born population, whereas the German element is said to represent 29·4 per cent., the British 13, the Canadian 10·7, and all others 18 per cent., and it is stated also that the Irish embraced 33·2 per cent. of all foreigners in 1870. From these figures the writer produces the conclusion that the numerical ascendency of the Irish has vanished in America," and that "the American politicans might do well to draw the obvious moral that to pander to a diminishing political force is a blunder—from the point of view of the caucus managers." But I am sorry to say that the prospect of emancipation from Irish rule in America is not a lively one at present. The reduction of their numerical strength in Ireland has not diminished their political force as factors in British politics. And to pander to a diminishing political force is a blunder in my country, I beg a small space in your columns to state some facts that may throw a little light on the subject. First, then, let it be borne in mind that nearly the whole two millions of Irish now in the United States reside in the cities and towns, where they can most easily organise and bring their strength to bear on American politicts and obtain offices and party spoils. While nearly half the total population of America are dispersed over the land following agricultural pursuits, not five per cent. of the Irish, live by farming, and the few that do are mostly Protestants from Ulster. It is doubtful if one per cent. of the Catholic Irish work land for a living in the "Great Rebublic." This may seem strange to your readers when it is considered that farming was their sole pursuit in Ireland—at least of more than nine-tenths of them. On the other hand perhaps one half of all the Germans in America follows farming as an avocation. The same is true of the Scandinavians who have become a strong element in the Western States. A large percentage of the British and Canadian immigrants till the soil, but the Italians, Poles, Bohemians, and the Jews of all nationalities like the Irish plant themselves in the cities and villages and eschew the plough and the hoe. It will thus be seen that the Catholic Irish are the dominant stratum of the foreigners in our urban population. Secondly, the two millions of city Irish are mostly adults. Their American-born children number fully two millions more; for they are given to having large families, as inculcated by their priest. This concentration of the whole Catholic Irish nationality in the northern cities (few of them live in the south) gives them enormous power in the party caucuses and enables them to dictate and control the nominations and secure to themselves the lion's share in the political spoil. They are notoriously the most active elbowing, pushing, grasping politicians in our country. There is scarcely a town in the Northern States big or little, where they have not clutched control of the taxing and spending power of the municipalities and the appointing power as well. Thus they hold the greater proportion of the places on the Police and Fire Departments and of the Public Works, and charities supported by taxes and municipal clerkships of all sorts. Of how they discharge their duties nothing need be said here. Having secured the taxing power their constant effort everywhere is to increase the "rates" on the taxpayers, in order to raise salaries higher, and find places for more Irish office-holders. A constant struggle is going on in all northern cities between the American taxpayers and the Irish "taxraters," as they are usually called, and it is a struggle for existence on the part of the American element. Thirdly, what adds immensely to the power of the Irish in America is the fact that almost the entire Catholic sect acts always with one party—the Democratic and the Irish faction dominates that Church. The German Catholics are a large numerical element in all our cities, and they are as a rule a quite unobtrusive people and not much given to office grasping, but they vote the ticket labelled "Democratic" without "scratching" and with great punctuality, and as that ticket is constructed chiefly by the alert rapacious Irish in the party caucuses, the strong German Catholic electorate is made very useful by the Celtic politicians in electing it. The Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Italian, and other foreign voters contribute to the same end, all being obedient to the Catholic Irish dictatorship. The Irish power in American politics is therefore practically equivalent to the whole strength of the Roman Cotholic voting power. Fourthly, an enormous advantage the Irish possesses over the other Catholic foreign elements is their use of the English tongue. This enables them to speak, write, and discuss in the legal language of the Courts and legislative bodies, and in the tongue employed by the caucuses and conventions. Comparatively few of the other Catholic foreigners can use the English vernacular with any fluency or freedom, but speak it imperfectly and hesitatingly. It is easy to see what an advantage the Irish politicians derive from their knowledge of the "American language." Fifthly, the foreign population together with their American-born children, whom they influence in their political action, constitute a majority of most northern cities and towns, and the larger part of all these are Roman Catholics and under Irish domination. Hence the American politician feels constrained to pander to the ruling Celtic class among us, and I can perceive no emancipation from such rule in the near future. Just enough of the Irish act with the Republican party, or constantly promise to do it to prevent the Republican leaders and Press from saying anything disagreeable about them. A considerable number of Irish in New York, Chicago, Albany, Buffalo, and a few other cities, voted for Blaine (while voting for all the rest of the Democratic ticket), and talk of doing so again in 1888 in still larger number; and this hope makes the Republican leader smile on the "Home Rulers," and causes Democratic politicans to hug the Celtic "Nationalists" all the closer to their bosoms lest they may lose them at the next Presidential struggle. In the Northern States the great bulk of the native element belongs to the Republican party, and perhaps half of the Protestant foreign-born citizens act with the same party which accounts for the ease with which the Irish control the caucuses of the Democratic party in cities and towns—the native Democratic element being weak in numbers in the northern cities, but they sometimes "bolt the ticket" made for them by the Irish, and join hands with the Republicans in behalf of municipal reform. This happens when the extravagence of expenditure and corruptions in office of the Irish politicians become unendurable, and the taxpayers can no longer bear the burdens laid upon them by the "Home Ruling race. But after a short season of retrenchment and reform, the Irish politicians always manage to reclaim the dissident partisans, partly by blandishments and promises of reform, and partly by dividing the offices more equally with the native-born Democrat, but mainly through party ties and necessities in Presidential election years. To the foregoing must be added the peculiar and remarkable aptitude of the Irish to seize control of the caucus machinery, and through it rule the party act with. The chief ambition of the Irish in America appears to be to get offices and gain a livelihood at the expense of the taxpayers. They have succeeded in these objects to an astonishing extent, and now hold and enjoy tens of thousands of public places of all kinds in the urban communities. Next to getting an office, their most popular occupation is "keeping a saloon" for the sale of liquor, as such places are centres of political influence and stepping-stones to office. An enormous number of Irish saloon-keepers are city alderman in American cities, and these control the taxing power and the dispensing of contracts and jobs, and the filling of minor offices with swarms of their countrymen. And thus are American cities "Home Ruled" and all American political life influenced and injured. The thousands of Americans in Europe who read the Times will recognise the general accuracy and truthfulness of the foregoing, and it is high time the facts were stated

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Michael Davitt, addressing a meeting of Irishmen at Escanaba, Michigan, said: "Many honest men here think we are too easily satisfied with half-way concessions. I know how natural it is for Irishmen in this great Republic to wish to win Ireland's freedom in the way that America's was won. I should be a recreant to my past if I said disrespectful words against those who urge the use of physical force. It has been said that there would never have been a Land League but for the Fenians, and but for 1848 and 1798. In fair play and justice some account of Ireland when the Land League was started should be taken. The fighting element was banished to all parts of the world. A majority of the tenant-farmers were no better than slaves, creatures of the landlord garrison, always the chief instrument in the oppression of Ireland. It was hard to make the best possible use of the material at hand. We felt unable to help Home Rule until we could show that we could break the power of the landlords. This could only be done by such a combination as the laws would allow. Under the prudent leadership of Mr. Parnell the tenant-farmers were organized as they never were before. Having thus evolved enough power to help them, ideas of their natural rights and national freedom entered the heads of those previously almost slaves. We had to give them a rough tuition in political economy, and tell the tenant-farmers that their first duty was to their wives, children, and homes, and that payment of rent to foreign landlords was a secondary consideration." Mr. Davitt closed as follows :—In Ireland we are likely to have serious trouble in the coming winter. Lord Randolph Churchill's Government has already encouraged the landlords. We must resist. At first passive measures of resistance will be employed, but resist we must, at any cost. I would be the last to advise a resort to unjustifiable means; but if the landlords make efforts to collect impossible rents and the tenants are evicted, they will fall back on the promptings of human nature.

GUNNERY TRIALS AT LYDD.

SOME gunnery trials of very great interest have taken place at the Ranges at Lydd, where a section representative of the new fort at Chatham has been erected for experimental practice. The site of the Government military station is on the wide open plain of Dungeness, a vast accumulation of flint shingle, like the flint beaches of Dover and Brighton, but many thousands of acres in extent, and over which one may walk from the quaint little town for more than three miles in a straight line before reaching the sea. Contrary to one of the essential principles of the new system of fortification the section is raised considerably, some ten feet above the plane of the marsh, and this became, with the grey sky of the horizon behind it, a very conspicuous target. The reason of this deviation was that water is everywhere met with in the marsh at some few feet below the surface; and it was not considered necessary, therefore, to excavate to the depth required to bring the section into contour with the ground around, particularly as in so doing the condition of a wet ditch would have been produced, which is no part of the principle of the new system. What the Lydd section really represents is a length of thirty yards of the crest of the glacis of a Twydall fort, with the scarp behind it about 13ft. deep, and the iron palisade 8ft. high behind it, 18 feet away a horizontal line. The attack was made by a 12-pounder rifled breech-loading Horse and Field Artillery gun of the latest type, which is known to be a service weapon of the best qualities, giving excellent shooting with the service projectiles, which, with a muzzle velocity of 1,750 feet per second, have consequently great energy and a low trajectory. The Field Artillery gun was selected for these trials because it is of the class of guns which a moving army would be first able to bring up. The attack was made at 1,500 yards range by Major Perrott, R. A., from the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, there being present on behalf of the Ordnance Committee Lieut-Colonel Davies, of the Royal Engineers. But instead of the ordinary service shells forged steel shells were used by reason of their being constructed to hold a large bursting charge of powder, each containing 1 lbs. 8¾dos. They are, however, longer than the ordinary shells, being 3·8 diameters in length, and it was clear from the noise of their flight that their motion was not completely steady. The shooting made was, however, extremely good, but the difficulty—almost insuperable—of hitting the palisade behind the crest of the glacis must have been most disheartening to an artillerist. In hostilities, however, for troops to attempt to assault without the destruction of the palisade could only lead to awful slaughter. Viewing the capacity of field guns, there could be only two alternatives in the use—either they must slowly plough with their projectiles the crest of the glacis, until they got at the wrought iron railings, which, in the present case, the nature of the hard flint shingle, of which the section was composed, would not permit of their doing, or the projectiles must be fired in a direction as much as possible diagonal to the face of the work, and so close over the crest of the glacis that their descending motion, after they had passed it should bring them into contact with the top of the palisade. So far as the attack was concerned, no inspection of the work was made before firing, and the party had no assistance from the observers at the splinter proofs. They were left to gather their information as best they could, just as an enemy would have to do in the field. The practice was begun from a station distant 1,500 yards, and at an angle of 15 degrees to the section, the firing being with gun elevation of 1·40 degrees, which was varied down to 1·16, and again raised to 1·18 dgrees. The direction from outset was perfect; but the shots varied slighty at every round, nine out of twenty rounds expended striking on the extreme right shoulder (proper left of the section), which, of course, in the diagonal direction of the flight would have given the greatest diagonal distance between the crest and the palisade. One struck exactly on the very crest knocking up the pebbles in the air. One round was blind and the others were judged from the firing station to have struck on the beach to the rear, at distances of from fifty to sixty yards. After the practice an actual examination of the section showed it to be in every way intact; and as to the shell which struck on the very crest, and which was as fine a shot as could possibly be fired, it was reported by the observers at the splinter proofs that the projectile had struck the beach at sixty yards beyond. Indeed, in roughly working out the course of the trajectory of the projectiles on the spot itself, it would seem that the first shot must have gone over the section at a height of about thirty feet; and assuming the diagonal distance from the right of the crest to the left of the palisade to be thirty yards, then the course of the best shot fired must—if not at all deflected by the graze—have gone two feet clear over the palisade itself.

To reduce the firing charge of the guns whould increase the curvature of the trajectory; but independently of the difficulty and confusion incident on dividing charges in the field, it is known by experience that field guns will not shoot well with reduced charges, as their rifling is not then of sufficient twist to give a proper spin to the projectile. If, therefore, it be permitted to come to a conclusion upon a single trial, it might be now said that it is not in the power of field artillery either to breach such works as the Twydall Fort, or to destroy the palisade without breaching the crest of the glacis. An enemy would, therefore, be stopped by such works until he brought up heavier artillery.

HOW TO COMPOSE AN OVERTURE.

AN extremely interesting letter of the great composer Rossini has recently come to light, from which we give a few extracts. In this characteristic epistle he furnishes a few hints for composing an overture, which may perhaps be useful to some of our musical readers. "First method—general and invariable rule—Never," writes Rossini, "compose your overture until the evening immediately preceding the first representation. Nothing inspires the imagination so much as necessity. My own best productions have been written while a copyist has been waiting at my elbow to take the piece away, bar by bar, and while the manager has stood beside me stamping and groaning with rage, in despair of ever beholding in time the desired overture. In my early days managers always went bald at thirty! . . . . The overture to 'Gazza Ladra' was composed on the very day of its first representation. The manager relegated me to a small room at the top of the theatre Della Scala in Milan, under the guard of four scene-shifters, whose function it was to deliver my work in small instalments, as I produced it, to a number of copyists. These, after transcribing the score with all possible haste, passed their copies on to the conductor, who immediately had it rehearsed by the orchestra. The barbarous scene-shifters were moreover instructed to throw me out of the window were no score forthcoming. Under such a method as this inspiration should come with surprising rapidity. . . . . Second method.—The overture to 'William Tell' was composed in a house overlooking the Boulevard Montmartre, at Paris. Both night and day the boulevard was the resort of all the worst scum of the city. The noise they made was simply deafening. Nevertheless, I worked with desperation, and it was remarkable how seldom a sound seemed to reach me other than the exquisite melodies I was trying to give form to. Concentration of the mind is the secret of the success of this method. My last plan is not to make an overture at all. Meyerbeer did this both in 'The Huguenots' and 'Robert the Devil.'" It should be remembered that the above letter was addressed to a Signor Amaldi, whose nephew had been guilty of writing an opera, and who had had the brilliant notion to apply to the "Swan of Pezzaro" for advice as to how to compose an overture. The note concludes with "Best wishes for the future of your nephew, and many thanks for the delicious *pate de foie gras* you so kindly sent me."

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AN ITALIAN FASTING MAN.

A NAPLES' correspondent writes:—An experiment in fasting is now being made in Milan by an Italian named Giovanni Succi, who claims to have discovered a liquid during his travels in Africa which enables a man to fast for several weeks. The period of fasting in Milan is to be 30 days 10 hours, and the experiment already commenced on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at midnight, when Succi dined for the last time, took a certain portion of his mysterious medicine and immediately went to bed for six days. During those days he makes use of emetics and aperients to disembarrass the viscera, and of oil of almonds, externally, to relieve an aching of the arms which results from the secret potion. Towards the close of the period of fasting Succi will take a certain quantity of another medicine, which he allows to be analysed. On Wednesday next he will leave his bed, and walk from Milan to Monza, to prove that his strength has been by no means impaired, and he will also make gymnastic exercises now and again. A committee of six doctors and two medical students take turns in watching Succi night and day. Every evening a thorough medical examination of the patient is made, and the results published in the papers. The experiment excites great interest in Milan, and since the 18th inst., when it began, Succi has been found in a good state of health, but has already lost in weight. The Milan correspondent of the *Corriere del Mattino* says that Succi traded in Africa from 1877 to 1880. On returning to Italy, he wanted to give public experiments of his method of fasting in Rome, but, on relating his experiences to two doctors, he was placed in a lunatic asylum. There being, however, no valid reason for detaining him there, he was released, and last year made his first experiment in Italy at Forli, which excited a good deal of attention. Succi calls his discovery "one of the greatest conquests of science," and declares formally that when he shall have realized a modest fortune by his experiments, he will reveal his secret. "It is the simplest thing in the world, like learning to swim," he told the Milan correspondent; "but it will radically modify the conditions of life. During this month of fasting I shall drink a larger or a smaller quantity of pure water, according as I am made to speak more or less. I am sorry I am not ill, for my method of fasting is such as to cure any malady." When he has ended his experiment in Milan, Succi intends to go to Berlin, Paris, and New York. At Milan his vistors are admitted at one franc each.

A DARING RAILWAY JOURNEY.

THE other day a young man, eighteen years of age, had travelled from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Pittsburg, a distance of 320 miles, on the trucks of the carriage of a train which made only two stops between Fort Wayne and Pittsburg, a feat which no one in the States is known to have accomplished before.:—

"My name" said he, when interrogated, "is P. A. Schell. For eight months I have been working in Fort Wayne as moulder. Yesterday a despatch informed me that my mother was seriously ill. I had no money, every cent having gone for board, so that there was nothing left but to steal a ride. I went to the depôt last evening at one o'clock, and when the bell rang for the train to start I jumped on

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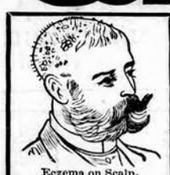

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LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter ; Fig. 11, a key less hunter ; Fig 12, keyless crystal face ; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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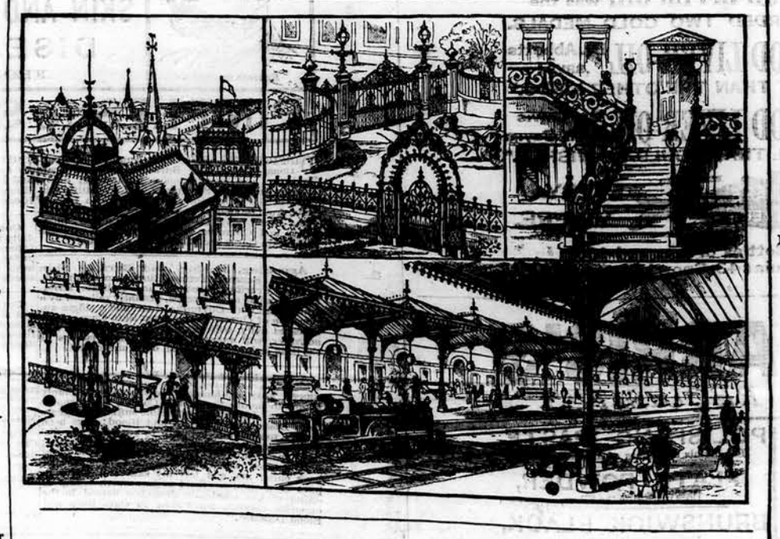

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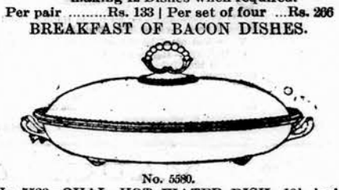

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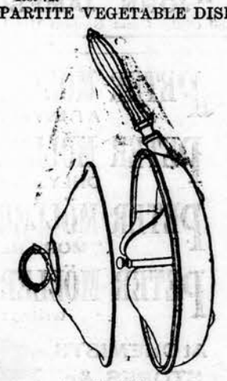

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Do. do. do. ... ... „ 55

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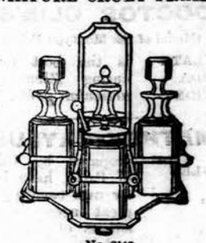

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Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame ... ... „ 17 8

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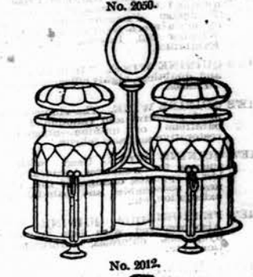

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Do. 3 Do. do. do. ... „ 95
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Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

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Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce, From Rs. 25 to... ... ... „ 36

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